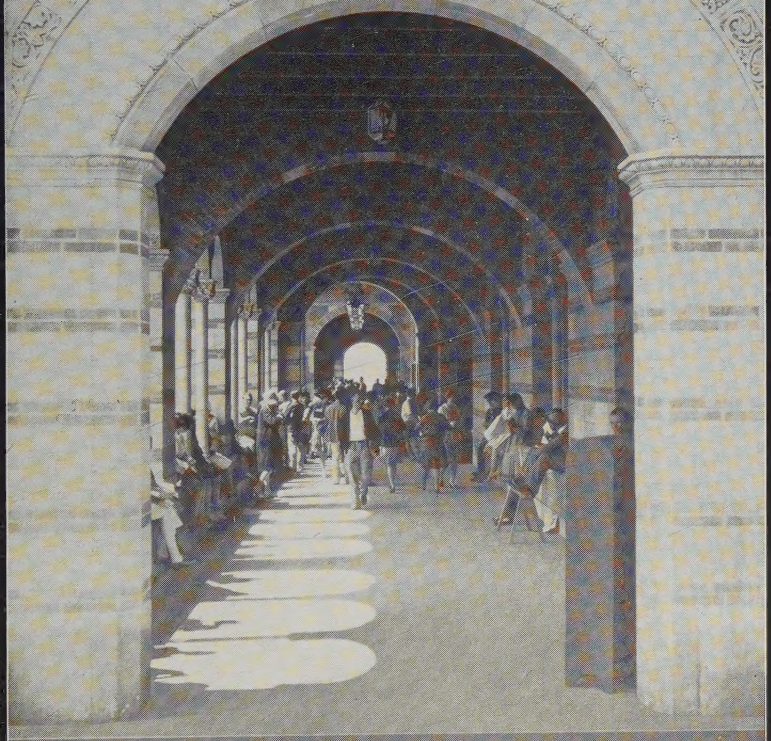
SIX COLLEGIATE DECADES



The Growth of Higher Education in Southern California

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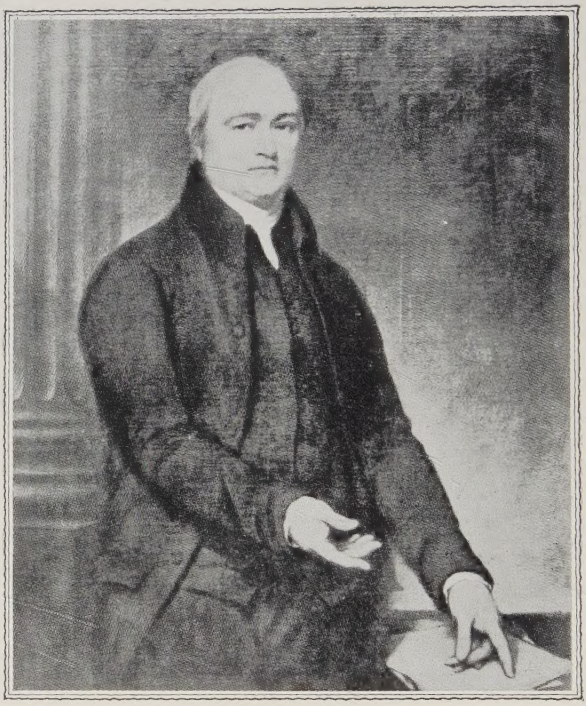

HE FORESAW—

All hail! thou Western World! by heaven designed
The example bright to renovate mankind!
Soon shall thy sons across the mainland roam
And claim on far Pacific's shore a home.
Their rule, religion, manners, arts convey
And spread their freedom to the Asian sea.
Towns, cities, fanes shall lift their towering pride,
The village bloom on every streamlet's side,
Proud commerce's mole the Western surges lave,
The long, white spire lie imaged on the wave.
Where marshes teemed with death shall
meads unfold,
Untrodden cliffs resign their stores of gold;
Where slept perennial night shall science rise,
And new-born Oxfords cheer the evening skies.

—TIMOTHY DWIGHT
President of Yale College

(Written in 1794)

SIX COLLEGIATE DECADES

The Growth of Higher Education in Southern California

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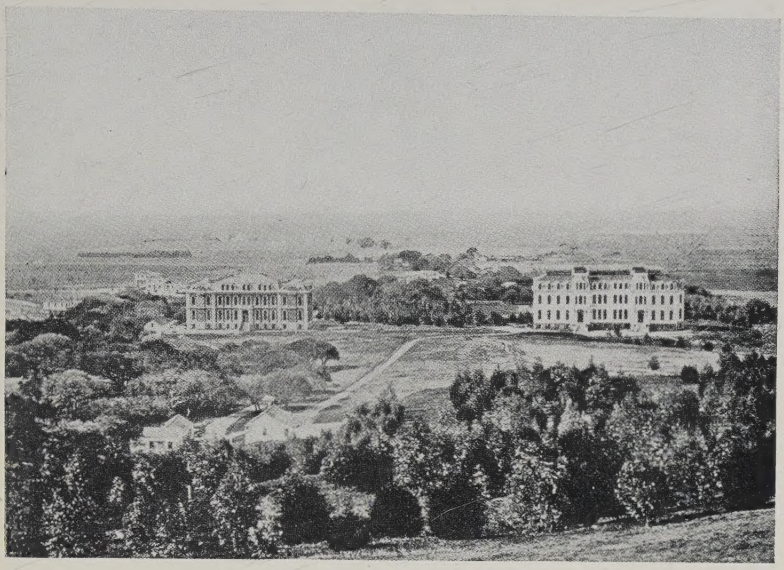
FOREWORD

A SINGLE LIFETIME of 82 years in California could have witnessed the entire development of American civilization in this State. ❦ During only 22 of these years has Southern California been without an institution of collegiate rank. The remaining six decades are collegiate indeed because they have seen what is perhaps the most remarkable growth of colleges and universities in a given area during a given time in all history. ❦ While a complete treatment of the growth of higher education in Southern California would include, of course, art institutes, musical organizations and other elements of a progressive culture, the *Security-First National Bank* presents the history of our colleges, universities and research institutions as an adequate measure of the civilization that has been built up here since the Cahuenga Capitulation.



The Berkeley campus of the University of California came into being in 1873.

SIX COLLEGIATE DECADES

The Growth of Higher Education in Southern California

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way."
—*Bishop Berkeley.*

THE FIRST Mayor of Los Angeles was a college graduate.

Stephen C. Foster was a member of the Class of '40 at Yale and seven years later he became the chief magistrate of El Pueblo de Los Angeles.

During his second term he served as the first Superintendent of Schools as well.

Foster found his way across the continent on foot and on horseback all the way from Maine. In the long journey of this scholarly frontiersman from Atlantic to Pacific, he fulfilled, perhaps unconsciously, a prophecy of Timothy Dwight, President of Yale during the days of Washington, Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. Years before a Yankee had set foot on California soil, Dr. Dwight opened a poetic tribute to the Western World "by heaven designed—to renovate mankind," with these lines:

"Soon shall thy sons across the mainland roam
And claim on far Pacific's shore a home."

He closed the poem with:

"Where slept perennial night shall science rise
And new-born Oxfords cheer the evening skies."

William Wolfskill, a Kentucky trapper, whose family name appears later in this story, and Jonathan T. Warner, a Connecticut manufacturer, were first in Southern California to fulfill the prophecy of the first couplet. They helped Stephen Foster and others to make a reality of the vision pictured in the second couplet. When Mayor and School Superintendent Foster was on the point of closing the Pueblo's lone public school at Second and Spring Streets for lack of funds, it was Wolfskill who advanced the necessary money from his own fortune. When it would seem that the

Her students were among the first to enter California colleges—Miss Mary Hoyt, who taught both in the first American private and public schools of Los Angeles.

forces of darkness and crime would completely undo the work of Foster and his teachers, it was Warner who led in the opening of a free reading room. He rode his horse all the way back to his beloved Connecticut and lectured on California in the hope of bringing more friends of education and enlightenment to this far Western land.

Paradoxically, the Pueblo, illiterate, tough and sodden frontier town that it was, put its best foot forward when it chose its public officials. It had enough self-respect to elect its most cultured citizens to office. Foster was succeeded in the mayoralty by Dr. A. P. Hodges, a leading physician. Then came B. D. Wilson, famed horticulturist for whom Mt. Wilson is named. Soon afterward John G. Nichols, who helped

start the first American private school in the city and was a member of the first Board of Education, was elected mayor and then re-elected three times. Likewise, J. R. Toberman, a cultured Virginian who helped found the Public Library and the first high school, served four terms. Before him Antonio F. Coronel, whose father, Ignacio, conducted the only successful school during the Spanish or Mexican regime, was chosen as the city's chief magistrate. It was at the Coronel hacienda that Helen Hunt Jackson conceived her famous novel, "Ramona." The Coronels were her hosts during all her stay here.

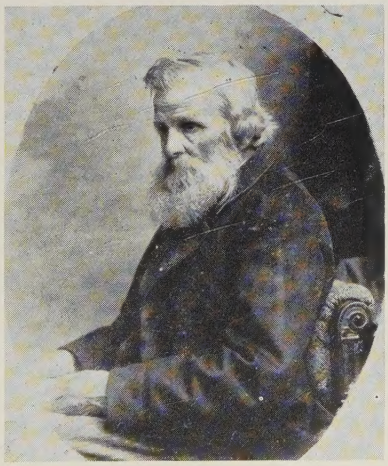
When it came time for Southern California to select men to represent it in the convention which was to draw up a state constitution, the same practice of choosing the ablest and most cultured men for positions of public trust was followed. Here again we find Stephen Foster. And with him served Hugo Reid, a highly intelligent Scotchman, world traveler, anthropologist, and vineculturist, and Abel Stearns, wealthy merchant and successful rancher. With these "Yankee Dons" served the best-educated native Californians from the south—Judges Pablo de la Guerra and Jose M. Covarrubias of Santa Barbara, former Alcaldes Jose Antonio Carrillo and Manuel Dominguez of Los Angeles, and Miguel de Pedrorena, scholarly commercial agent of San Diego.

A similar but much larger group was chosen on the other side of the Tehachapi. There were 38 representatives from that part of California at the convention. From the mines and cities of the north and from the ranchos and pueblos of the south came men who, had they assembled at Philadelphia in 1787, would likewise have met the situation. Carrillo, 53 years of age, was the oldest man in the convention. Most of the delegates were in their twenties and thirties. They formally organized at Monterey on September 4, 1849, on the sixty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Los Angeles. A contemporary account says, "The appearance of the whole body was exceedingly dignified and intellectual and parliamentary decorum was strictly observed."

It is no wonder then that such a body of men should have given first consideration to education. The Constitution they adopted made simple, generous, and elastic arrangements for schools; it gave free scope to the development of the highest forms of culture. To quote William Carey Jones' account: "Looking back from the vantage ground of nearly a half-century's experience, we should not, if we had the work to do over again, desire to alter the essential provisions it contained regarding education. . . . It held equally in view the school and the University.

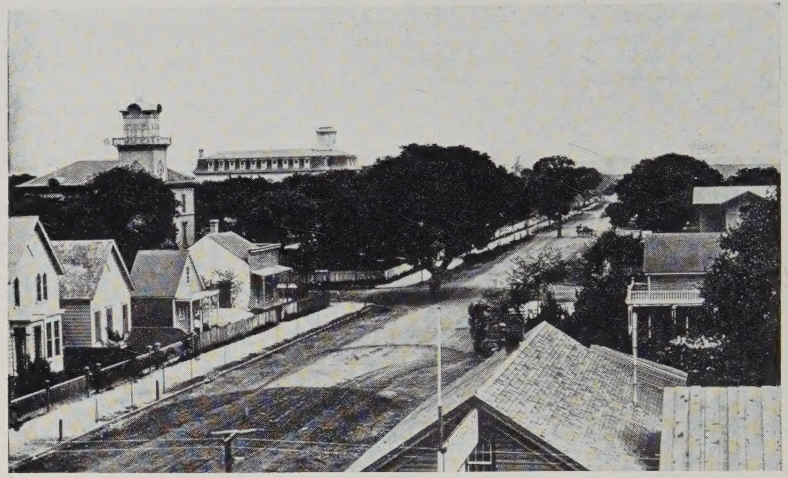
"The University of California was, thus, born of the very substance of the State. It was inherent in the texture of the fabric. . . . It was potentially existent from the instant of the community's social organization, although its material manifestation did not come until after the lapse of two decades.

"From September, 1849, when the University idea was embodied in the nascent State, to September, 1869, when the doors of the University were opened to the youth and intellect of California, not a year passed without attempts being made to realize the design and injunction of the Constitution."



"The first Mayor of Los Angeles was a college graduate"—Stephen C. Foster, Yale, '40.

Four years after Stephen C. Foster had helped make provision for the University of California by his work at the State Constitutional Convention, another Yale graduate arrived in San Francisco with a conscious and burning ambition to fulfill the inspired declaration of President Dwight of "new-born Oxfords" on "far Pacific's shore." Henry Durant was of the class of 1827 and had spent many years as the pastor of the Congregational Church of Byfield, Massachusetts. Now, more than 50 years old, this gentle leader of a village flock felt a "throbbing in his veins" to leave the quiet of his New England hills and go to the farthest point yet reached by the Aryan race and there

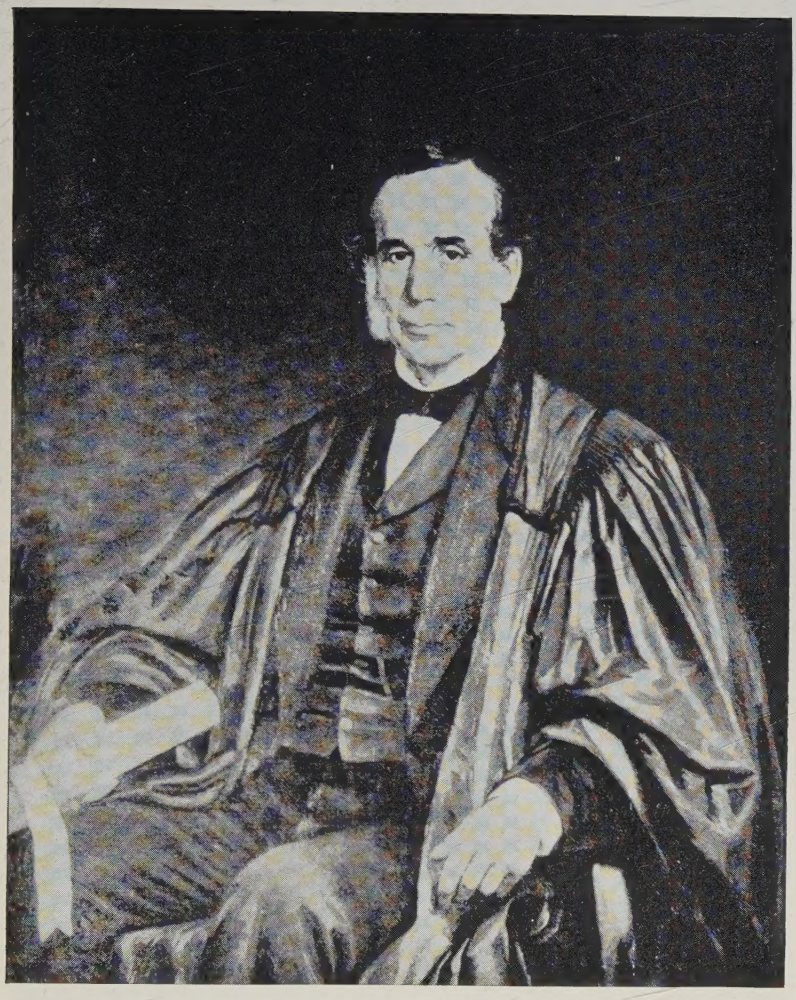


College School, Oakland, about 1869. ". . . the Academy moved in . . . There it remained until it grew into a College and there the College remained until it grew into a University, and there the University remained until . . . 1873."

plant the seeds of a university. "It was truly a most remarkable fact, and when we consider the simple, unostentatious character of the man, his serene and modest life, his tender, delicate habit with men, we must realize the power of the *idea* that controlled him. There was a beauty and spirituality about this apostle of the University that sanctifies and chastens the creation of his labors."

The Cape Horn windjammer had scarcely docked when Dr. Durant left for Nevada City where he presented his *idea* at a joint meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco and the Congregational Association of California. This meeting, roused by the fervor of his plea, voted to establish first a high school in Oakland. As a result, the Contra Costa Academy was incorporated on June 20, 1853, and before the month was out Dr. Durant had opened his school in a former fandango house on the corner of Broadway and Fifth Street. Dr. Durant tells of how he started the school that was to become the largest university in America:

"I began it with three pupils, in a building which I hired for $150 a month, to be paid in gold coin monthly in advance; to be occupied by a man and his wife, whose wages were to be another $150 a month, to be paid in the same way; which made $300 a month for three pupils. The school increased a little during the first two months and a half, but the income was not sufficient to meet the current expenses, and my housekeepers—Quinn was the man's name—he and his wife, not having received the entire pay for that term, began to be alarmed. He said that whatever did not succeed in two months and a half in California never would succeed. He could not trust me any longer. One morning I went upstairs as usual to my school. It got to be time for luncheon, and I went downstairs and found nothing prepared. Quinn had squatted on the lower part of the house and put out his shingle, 'Lodgers and boarders wanted here. Drinks for sale at the bar.' He got up a bar-room with his bottles in it. I sent out to the restaurant and got a luncheon for the boys. Then I went to a lawyer and entered a complaint before a police court extemporized for the occasion. Quinn was ordered to appear. He was found guilty of getting up a nuisance, and was ordered to desist and pay a fine of five dollars. Meanwhile I went up to clear out his fixings. He came up and wanted to know what I was about. I told him what I was going to do. He told me to desist. I told him that I had made a beginning, and was not going to stop until I had made an end of it. He got into a rage, laid his hands on me with considerable force, and was pushing me away, when suddenly he became as pale as a cloth, lifted his hands over his head and began to pray. He begged that I would pray for him that God would have mercy on his soul. His religion came to my relief. He had an impression that he had laid hands on a consecrated person, and thought he was committing the unpardonable sin. He told me I need not trouble myself to move the things; he would do it."



HENRY DURANT, *Yale, 1827.*
First President of the University of California.

Shortly afterward a permanent site, consisting of four blocks bounded by Twelfth, Fourteenth, Franklin, and Harrison Streets, was procured and the Academy moved to it. There it remained until it grew into a College and there the College remained until it grew into a University, and there the University remained until its removal to its present beautiful Berkeley campus in 1873. This campus of 160 acres was acquired by the College and given to the state. Dr. Durant as the founder of the College of California, became the first President of the University of California.

The College of California was chartered in 1855. The first freshman class was enrolled in 1860 and in 1864 four men were graduated. It had three professors and three instructors. The former were Rev. Henry Durant, Latin and Greek; Rev. Martin Kellogg, mathematics; and Rev. I. H. Brayton, English. Rev. Kellogg, pastor of the Congregational Church of Grass Valley, became the seventh President of the University of California.

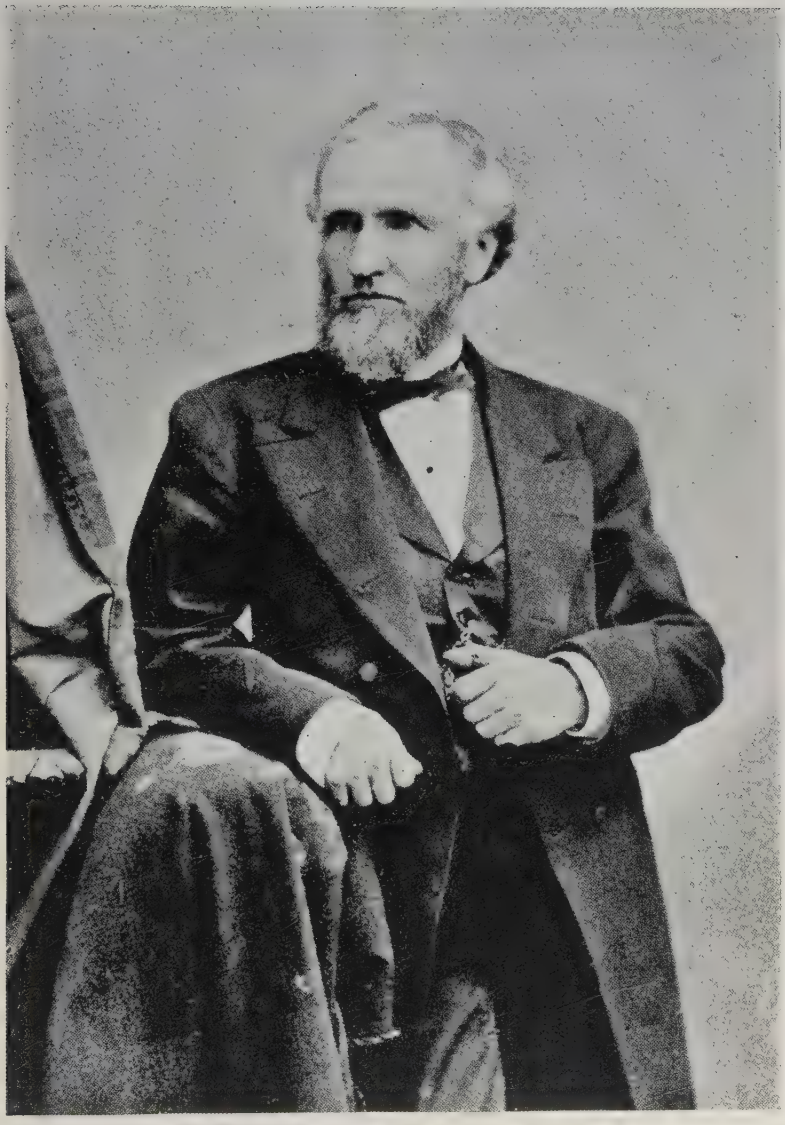
But the progress of the institution was slow. There were many disturbing influences. The Civil War cut into the attendance and made gifts of Eastern money out of the question. The public's mind, generally, if not on the War was on the gold

Class of 1873, first to graduate from the University of California. "You are twelve in number: be jurors sworn to declare the truth as you find it; be apostles, bearing everywhere the Master's lessons."—from commencement address of President Gilman.

fields and on quieting the social disorders growing out of mining operations. It was necessary to continue the Vigilance Committees. Moreover the fundamental idea back of the College of non-sectarian evangelicanism "was one fertile of many dissensions."

The upshot of these conditions was the offer of the college buildings and campus at Oakland and the prospective campus at Berkeley to the state as a gift and the passage of a bill by the State Legislature of 1868 accepting the offer and creating the University of California. Governor Henry H. Haight, a Yale alumnus of the Class

Class of '79 baseball team, University of California.



Governor Henry H. Haight (Yale, 1844) who signed the bill which brought the University of California into existence.

of 1844, in his inaugural address recommended the passage of such a measure. On March 23 he made it a law by his signature.

The first work of building the University thus fell upon this the third man from the New Haven campus commissioned by the hand of Destiny to fulfill the prophecy made by Timothy Dwight of old Eli long before the Yankee clipper ships came around the Horn in search of sea otter or hides and tallow. The dream had been dreamt by a Yale President in the administration of George Washington, first President of the United States. It was made an actuality by a Yale graduate in the administration of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President. It was made a physical actuality in Southern California under the direction of a Yale Master of Arts and former faculty member in the administration of Woodrow Wilson, twenty-seventh President.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM WALLACE CAMPBELL
President

ROBERT GORDON SPROUL, *President-Elect*
Comptroller

The spirit with which Governor Haight entered upon his duties as President and appointer of the first Board of Regents is indicated by this sentence from a letter of July 3, 1868, to the Trustees of the College of California: "I trust the future of the University will be such as to reflect honor upon the state and upon all who have labored and sacrificed in the noble cause of learning and education." The Governor

GOVERNOR STEPHENS PRESIDENT BARROWS

During the administrations of State Governor Wm. D. Stephens and University President David P. Barrows the University of California at Los Angeles came into legal existence. Scene at inauguration of Dr. Barrows as U. C. President.

The Southern Regents of the University of California
Edward A. Dickson — Mrs. Margaret R. Sartori
George I. Cochran — John R. Haynes

named a brilliant Board of Regents whose high standards of conduct have been followed ever since. The success of the great institution over which they were to administer was assured because "it was to be planted in the fruitful soil of a magnanimous commonwealth and to grow in the genial climate of a liberal government."

The University, brought into legal existence by this legislation, opened in 1869. The first act of the Board of Regents was to ask the College of California to continue instruction until that time. Thus during the centennial year of the arrival of Father Junipero Serra, the Aryan civilization founded by him in California blossomed forth with its first public University. He came in 1769 and ever since it would seem the figure 9 is the magic number marking the growth of higher education in the state. The year 1849 saw the adoption of the first Constitution providing for the University of California, opened in '69. In 1879 a new Constitution greatly strengthened and widened the scope of the University. In 1899 Stanford University's future, which had been problematical, was assured by Mrs. Stanford's sale of her Southern Pacific holdings for $16,000,000. In 1919 the Huntington Library and Art Gallery was founded. In 1919 also the University of California at Los Angeles was opened. In 1929 that institution moved to its magnificent new campus at Westwood.

". . St. Vincent's . . opened at the Plaza, . . in . . the old adobe home of Don Vicente Lugo . ." The adobe as it appeared in the eighties.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

". . . beautiful and precious mass of gold which
we have in our hands to form and finish."
—*Mutius Vitelleschi, S. J.*

THE years 1869 and 1879 marked the beginnings of institutions of higher education in Southern California as well as for the state as a whole. It was not until the University of California had graduated its first class in 1873 that Southern California had a single public high school. Then it was that the Los Angeles High School opened in a frame building on the present site of the Court House. But in '69, St. Vincent's College, of which the present Loyola University is the outgrowth, received its charter from the state. And one evening in May of '79, four men, Dr. Joseph P. Widney, the Rev. A. M. Hough, the Hon. E. F. Spence, and Judge Robert M. Widney, met at the latter's home and took steps which led, the following year, to the founding of the University of Southern California at its present location.

Four years before St. Vincent's had been authorized by the state to confer degrees, it had opened at the Plaza, birthplace of the city itself. Here in the sunlit patio of the old adobe home of Don Vicente Lugo, still standing, gathered Southern California's first collegians, to study under the zealous Vincentian Fathers sent across the plains before the days of the railroads to found Southern California's first college. Little dreamt this handful of boys that they were forerunners of student bodies of tens of thousands. Little dreamt they that the friendly, adobe-bounded patio where they smoked and sunned themselves between classes was, figuratively, to expand to enclose a thousand collegiate acres—or a dozen campuses bordered by temples of brick and mortar and steel and concrete. Perhaps their patient instructors dreamt such dreams as they gazed into the mountain campfires or up to the desert stars on the long, long trek across the continent to the new Canaan. Who knows?

St. Vincent's soon left the adobe patio in the business center of the Pueblo for a fine campus of ten acres in the suburbs given to them by O. W. Childs, a Protestant. It was bounded by Sixth Street on the North, Eighth Street on the South, Broadway on the East, and Olive Street on the West. Gifts from prominent citizens, the County of Los Angeles, and the City, enabled the erection of a two-story brick college building facing Sixth Street. Its cornerstone was laid by Bishop Amat on August 15, 1867, with most of the Pueblo's 5,000 people in attendance.

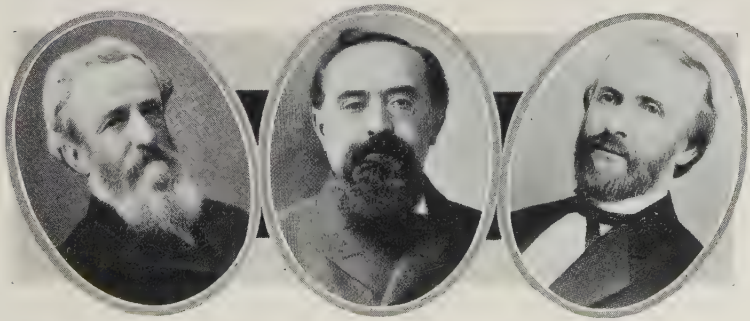
The new college thrived so in its new home, that in 1883 it was necessary to add a wing, facing on Hill Street. Half the campus was sold for $100,000 to finance the

St. Vincent's left the Plaza for a campus in the suburbs, bounded by Sixth, Eighth, Broadway and Olive. This building faced on Sixth Street.

expansion. The Boom of the eighties made the remaining property too valuable for college purposes, however, so it was sold and a new campus purchased and new building erected at Washington and Grand Avenue. This move took place in 1887 under the Presidency of the Very Reverend A. J. Meyer, C. M., for 14 years head of the College. Here it remained for a quarter of a century until it passed into the hands of the Jesuits. This Order conducted the College in Highland Park until 1916 when a ten-acre campus on Venice Boulevard was purchased and buildings erected. It opened in its new halls under its present name of Loyola.

Back in 1907, the Trustees, with the ambition of providing for an ultimate University, purchased 80 acres of the Rancho La Cienega o Paso de la Tijera. Here was to be built a great institution of higher education in full view of the city but far enough removed from it to make possible the creation of an ideal university community. However, circumstances intervened which prevented the consummation of this plan and the ten-acre campus close to the center of the city was acquired from the sale of the rancho location.

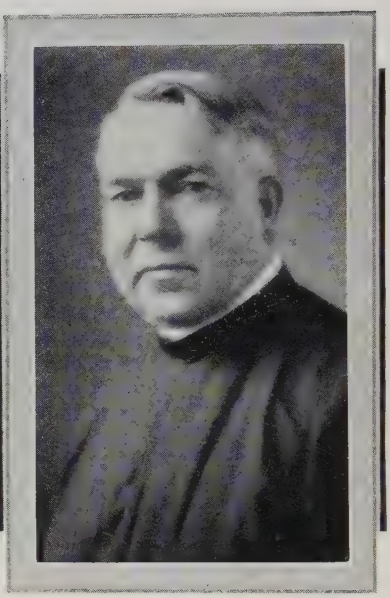
Twenty-one years later saw the realization of the dream of the Trustees. Under a smiling sun on the far-flung plateaus of the Hills of Playa Del Rey, 30,000 people



O. W. Childs I. W. Hellman J. G. Downey

Childs, donor of St. Vincent's Sixth and Broadway campus, joined Hellman and Downey in donating the land that gave U. S. C. its start.

St. Vincent's College
Very Rev. A. J. Meyer, C. M.
Outstanding early President



Loyola University
Rev. Joseph A. Sullivan, S. J.
President

gathered on a Sunday afternoon in May of 1928 and saw ground broken on a 100-acre campus for the new Loyola University. The 100 acres were the gift of high-minded men of Los Angeles and across them that afternoon moved a great good-will pageant made up of military, fraternal, ecclesiastic and civic organizations. It passed down long lines of cheering friends and then in review before a grandstand peopled with prelates, academic dignitaries and public officials. It was a great day, a day that marked the beginning of a construction program that will include a group of 20 notable buildings before its completion.

The Los Angeles diocese of the Catholic Church was represented by its Bishop,

St. Vincent's College when at Grand Avenue and Washington.

Administration Building of the new Loyola University arising on the Hills of Playa del Rey.

Right Reverend John J. Cantwell, who blessed the site and with Dr. Ernest C. Moore, Director of the University of California at Los Angeles, and Joseph Scott, K. C. S. G., made an address in praise of the work of the Jesuit Order in establishing another university in California. Dr. Moore especially voiced a tribute of welcome from the University of California and pledged that institution's cooperation in the cause of higher education in the Southland.

The Del Rey Hills campus was again the scene of impressive ceremony a few days later when the seniors in the colleges of arts and science and law of Loyola College and the seniors from Loyola High School came out from the campus on Venice Boulevard to receive their diplomas. Thus the first degrees granted on the new University site were given to the last to graduate from old Loyola College, for the College buildings are now occupied wholly by the high school. And on September 13 of this year the first student body to enroll at Del Rey were greeted by President Joseph A. Sullivan with these words:

"Your University has opened and you are its pioneers. . . . A good pioneer will live long in the hearts of the people.

"As pioneers of Loyola, I expect you to lay foundations that will long endure. . . . I want you to look to it that every man coming off these beautiful hills of Del Rey, after having finished his course of studies, will be distinguished for all time to come. When men will see him in the community they will realize that he is a power—a power for good, a power for civic uplift, a power for humanity, and a power for God."

"Under a smiling sun . . . 30,000 people gathered . . . and saw ground broken on a 100-acre campus for the new Loyola University."

Officers' quarters at old Drum Barracks (still standing). This served as the Administration Building of Wilson College.

Wilson College

After sheltering Captain Winfield Scott Hancock's Boys in Blue during the Civil War, the hospital building and officers' quarters of the old Drum Barracks at Wilmington became the home of Wilson College, founded in 1874 by the Methodist Church South.

It was named in honor of Don Benito Wilson, who had bought the old barracks buildings when they were evacuated by the Government, and presented them to the embryo college.

Don Benito, christened Benjamin Davis when he was born in 1811 at Nashville, Tennessee, was one of the greatest of Southern California's galaxy of great pioneers. His name appears again and again as a background that vivifies the story of our six collegiate decades. He arrived in California in 1841, a member of the famous Rowland-Workman party of American settlers. Within a very little while he had himself become as Californian as a native son, and was everywhere known as Don Benito. He possessed unusual talents as an entrepreneur, and the extent of his enterprises in Southern California in those early days was as broad and well-founded as his vision for the future. His final home, known as Lake Vineyard, was on the site of the future cities of Pasadena and San Marino, but after the Civil War he lived for a time at the new harbor town of Wilmington, which he was helping his friend, Captain Phineas Banning, to promote.

The college there, whose creation was made possible by his gift, flourished nobly for a number of years, but the Wilmington venture was premature and fated for a long struggle during the general depression of the eighties and nineties. Unable to secure endowment during this period of stringency, the Wilson College at length surrendered, and passed quietly out of existence.

The Southern Pacific College

Southern California's third college was founded in 1877, in the community of Downey, an enterprise of the celebrated John G. Downey, Civil War-time Governor of California, and the state's first Chief Executive elected from the Southland.

The gift of a ten-acre tract by Judge M. D. Crawford, Downey's partner, was the foundation upon which the new Southern Pacific College rose, under the leadership of Reverend J. M. Monroe of the Christian Church. Erection of a spacious three-story building was begun at once.

Some 200 students were enrolled in Southern Pacific College. But its bright beginning terminated in irremediable disaster. In 1880 the great frame college build-

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COLLEGE, 1877-1880
J. M. MONROE, *President* MRS. J. M. MONROE, *Faculty Member*

ing was utterly destroyed by fire. As the walls fell the institution itself was consumed. Prevailing financial depression, keenly felt at Downey during those years, made reconstruction of the college out of the question.

Even in the three years of its brief existence, Southern Pacific College had produced a genuine budding of spirit that knit its students strongly together. After fifty years, its living alumni and faculty still gather in annual reunion in memory of the old-time fellowship.

The State Teachers College of San Diego received its first class in 1898. In September, 1930, it and the San Diego Junior College, (merged 1921) will move into the projected buildings pictured above, on a beautiful 125-acre campus, gift of Alphonzo Bell.

Original U. S. C. building which, on October 6, 1880, "opened its doors to receive the 55 members of its first student body."

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

"A tide of Trojans flows and fills the place, . . .
And lifts the Trojan glory to the skies."

—*Homer.*

IT was the same Protestant, Ozro W. Childs, donor of the St. Vincent's first campus, who now in company with a Catholic, ex-Governor J. G. Downey, and a Jew, Isaias W. Hellman, gave the land making possible the start of Los Angeles' second permanent institution of higher learning, the University of Southern California, which had been conceived and founded in the bosom of Methodism.

That was back in the later seventies, just at the rosy edge of the confident enthusiasm which expanded into the great Boom of the eighties. Then to the people of Southern California the future seemed for a while to open like a book of Manifest Destiny, vibrant and crowded with pictures of prosperity, population, and magnificent growth, with Southern California the developing center of a brilliant civilization around which all the world should at last revolve.

The Southland had already attracted a group of educated men who cherished ideals of culture. They were touched with the boom fever too, but in the glorious future they foresaw not alone opportunity, but responsibility as well. They undertook the preparation of trained leadership for that future. Under their inspiration and guidance higher education in Southern California received its first great impetus. Carried forward on the crest of the Boom, the impulse found expression during the eighties in a whole series of colleges which sprang up all over Southern California. Some of them succumbed to the blast when the Boom collapsed, but most of them, founded by men distinguished alike for their earnestness of purpose and skill in enterprise, have grown like young oaks, the sturdiest supports upon which the structure of Southern California leadership and culture has grown, and to which each one has made its own distinctive contribution.

It was Reverend John R. Tansey, an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who took the first definite step toward the founding of the University of Southern California, when in 1875 he proposed plans for the formation of a college and himself offered land for its campus.

"The University of Southern California has become . . . a great city university." In foreground newly completed Seeley W. Mudd Hall of Philosophy.

But the Idea of the university had been born several years before, in the mind of Judge Robert Maclay Widney, a pioneer of 1868. After the death of Reverend Tansey in 1876, it remained for this man to take the leading role in the unfolding events that made his early dream of a university in Los Angeles come true.

Judge Widney had proceeded with plans for the establishment of this institution as early as 1871. He had interested Abel Stearns, and the famous old Yankee Don had promised the 11,000 acres of his beautiful Laguna Rancho for a building and endowment fund. Then sudden illness, to which Don Abel succumbed. The university that had so nearly come into being died a-borning.

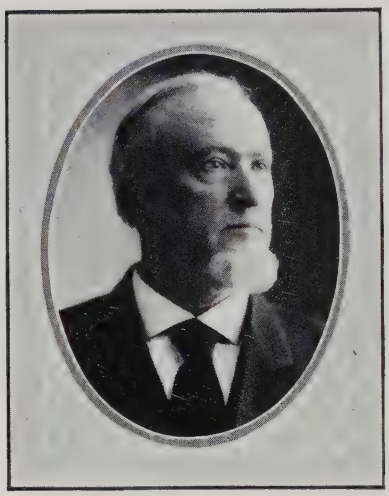
Only the idea remained, and eight years elapsed before renewed activity on the project was possible. Early in 1875 the great panic of '73 began to be felt on the

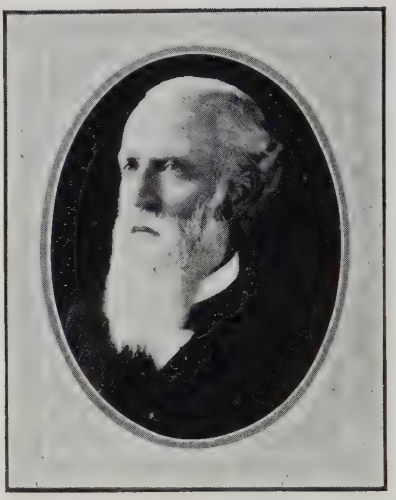
University of Southern California

Marion McKinley Bovard
First President

George Finley Bovard
President Emeritus

Rufus B. Von KleinSmid
President





Brothers—Builders

JUDGE ROBERT M. WIDNEY DR. JOSEPH P. WIDNEY

The Judge took the leading role in founding U. S. C. The Doctor was its second President, man of the hour in a critical period.

Pacific Coast. Property values depreciated,—all Southern California suffered a gloomy depression which was intensified by the drought of 1877. Not until the spring of 1879 did the tide begin to turn, and Judge Widney was among the first to perceive it. His cherished plan, so long held in abeyance, was courageously revived, and now carried forward to successful issue. He invited a few prominent Los Angeles citizens to his home for the first of a series of conferences which accomplished the legal details of founding the University.

It remained for Childs, Downey, and Hellman, with their gift of 308 lots in southwest Los Angeles, two months later, to make the great university of the future an actuality.

A portion of these lots was to be sold, and with the first $5,000 so realized a college building was to be erected. During the summer of 1880, thirty lots were put on the market. Their value then was about fifty dollars each, but public-spirited citizens purchased them all at more than double that amount. Here were pioneers in that long line of benefactors whose faith and generosity and sacrifices have made possible the maintenance and growth of the colleges and universities of Southern California.

On September 4, 1880, the day of the 99th birthday anniversary of the City of Los Angeles, more than a thousand citizens gathered in the dusty fields of southwest Los Angeles to witness the laying of the cornerstone of its new University.

"Standing in the midst of a vast stretch of unoccupied, uncultivated plain covered with a rank growth of wild mustard, the unfinished building was indeed a lonely object to those who saw only the present. But for some the veil which concealed the future was lifted for a little, and the coming years were in view with the possibilities of a great work presenting itself in clear and unmistakable outline."

One month later, on October 6, the University of Southern California opened its doors to receive the 55 members of its first student-body.

In 1873 Marion McKinley Bovard, a young graduate of De Pauw, paused a few days in Southern California as a way-point stopover en route to mission work in Arizona. Destiny, in the form of Indian uprisings on the Colorado, intervened. He remained in San Bernardino to supply a pulpit, and met Elder Tansey. Seven years later he became the first President of U. S. C.

In common with the pioneer professors of all of Southern California's early colleges, President Bovard and his tiny faculty carried on the work of those first years at cost of great labor and personal sacrifice. Leaving comparatively lucrative pastorates, the President and his brother, F. D. Bovard, took charge of the infant Uni-

". . . carried on the work of those first years at cost of great labor and personal sacrifice."
These early U. S. C. faculty members are: (standing, left to right) George A. Coe,
E. E. Whitted, W. S. Mathews, Marion McKinley Bovard; C. R. Gunne,
E. R. Watson, C. A. Weaver; (seated, left to right) F. H. Shuffle,
Miss Fannie Grey, Miss Fanny Sherman, Miss Philena Tufts,
later Mrs. W. S. Bovard, E. R. Schrader.

versity under a five-year contract providing that they should assume the entire burden of its internal organization and management. They were to receive all moneys from endowment, tuitions, and donations, with which they were charged to defray all expenses,—at the end retaining anything that might be left over for their own remuneration. It was a tribute both to their integrity and to their capacity for sacrifice, for

Trojan graduates of 1889.

"Old College"
". . . and the cornerstone was laid on September 20, 1884." President M. M. Bovard in foreground, wearing silk hat.

little enough was left over, with tuitions at $12 and $15 a term and endowment income mostly still in the future.

But times were beginning to improve. By 1884 enrollment had increased to five times that of the first year. A little hamlet known as "University," whose name now survives on a street car sign and in a telephone prefix, sprang up in the fields of southwest Los Angeles. The first college building was taxed to its utmost. Well-timed plans for a new building to be erected at the earliest possible moment were laid before the Methodist Annual Conference of 1883, and the cornerstone was laid on September 20, 1884.

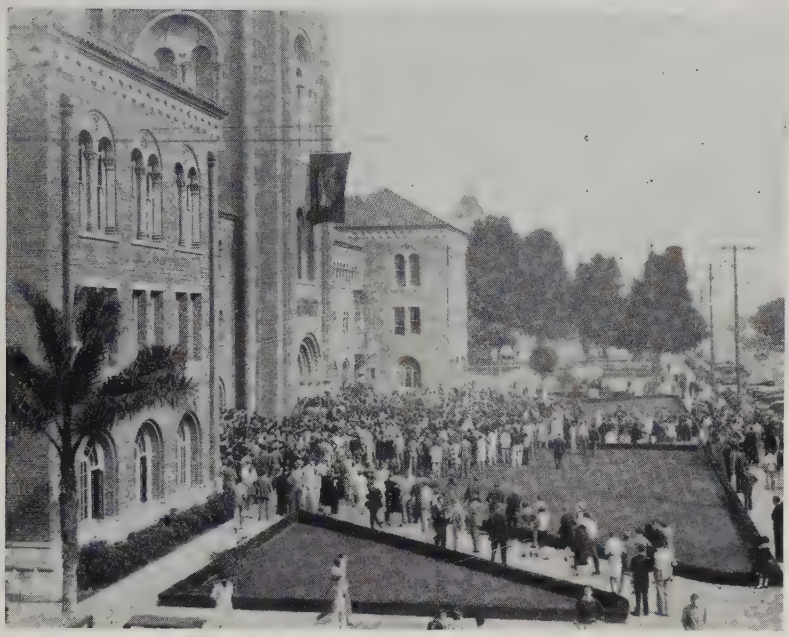
This fourth year in the life of the new institution was climaxed with a great event—the granting of degrees to the three members of its first graduating class. As in the growth of every collegiate institution, by this addition of alumni to student-body and faculty, the three-fold University being was completed and the labors of the Founders were consummated. The keystone was fitted into the arch upon which the structure of the future was to rise.

Nineteen years later, one member of that triumvirate of "grads" became his University's fourth President. This was George Finley Bovard.

In November, 1885, the Boom rode in with the shriek of the whistle when the first Santa Fe train entered Los Angeles. The phenomenal expansion of Southern California during the three hectic years of real estate speculation which followed, was reflected in the collegiate growth of the period.

Out of the turbulent fervor of the times, with land prices soaring and optimism at high tide, there developed by almost spontaneous evolution one of the most colossal schemes of higher education that has ever been undertaken the world over. The College of Liberal Arts at "University" Los Angeles, should be the central institution around which a myriad of units at strategic points would cluster. Additionally, there should be a series of preparatory academies in outlying regions, and schools to prepare students for all lines of professional and technical work.

The University of Southern California had entered upon the first step of this expansion in the winter of 1882, with the acceptance of a campus forty miles away. The munificent gift of George Chaffey and his brother provided for an agricultural college to rise in the heart of their "Model Colony" of Ontario.



U. S. C. student rally in front of the Administration Building, first and central unit of the "greater University," completed 1921.

By the end of the eighties, the University of Southern California extended from Tulare to San Diego. First and most outstanding of the astonishing series of endowments which brought about this expansion was that of the Maclay College of Theology in San Fernando, for which Senator Charles Maclay, founder of the town of San Fernando, made over to the University stock in the San Fernando Land and Water Company amounting to $150,000 and a ten-acre campus with a three-story brick building, erected at his expense.

The next gift came from over the mountains 150 miles away. One hundred and sixty acres of land at the southeast edge of the town of Tulare were presented to the University for the purpose of founding and endowing the Tulare Seminary.

A second seminary was to be erected at Escondido, for which purpose the Escondido Town and Land Company had donated 1,000 lots.

Four years later the building for the Escondido Seminary was completed at a cost of $40,000 and pronounced to be the finest educational building on the Pacific Coast.

In 1888 a College of Fine Arts was established at San Diego, embracing a two-years' preparatory course, a complete business course and a Conservatory of Music, all conducted in the old Bank of Commerce building.

"The Monrovia Ladies' College" and a School of Forestry were also projected, the name of Abbot Kinney, founder of Venice, being identified with the latter. At Inglewood the Hon. Daniel Freeman provided for the founding of the Freeman College of Applied Sciences, where hydraulic and mining engineering, wood carving and metal turning were to be taught.

The outstanding contribution of those phenomenal years took form one day in 1887 when E. F. Spence, then President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, now the Security-First National, announced a gift for the establishment of an astronomical observatory on the summit of Mount Wilson. Of all, it was the most spectacular and unique enterprise ever contemplated as a part of the University System.

For three months in the winter of 1887 Los Angeles real estate sales averaged over $12,000,000 per month. Eighteen months later land could not be given away. The inescapable collapse, after the peak of the boom inflation in 1887 had passed, fell upon the infant colleges of the Southland with staggering effect. In common

A second seminary was erected at Escondido. Built at a cost of $40,000, in its day considered the finest educational building on the coast.

with Pomona and Occidental, the University of Southern California passed through a heart-breaking period of financial depression which reached its darkest days in 1893.

On December 30, 1891, President Bovard died. With finances in a precarious state and the administrative system almost completely shattered by his death, the University of Southern California faced the great crisis of its existence.

It was a physician who proved to be the man of the hour to heal the University of these blows. Under the vigorous and cheerful leadership of Dr. J. P. Widney, a brother of the Founder, the drooping spirits of faculty and students were revived. The University of Southern California reversed its policy of extension and expansion, and entered upon an earnest program of concentration and centralization.

The big Seminary at Escondido was given up and subsequently sheltered many

Maclay College of Theology, San Fernando, gift of Senator Charles Maclay, pioneer American developer of San Fernando Valley.

E. F. SPENCE
Boom-time benefactor of U. S. C.

local grammar and high school generations. The site of the Tulare Seminary remained unbroken desert. The Monrovia Young Ladies' College after having been conducted for a year, at the expense of E. F. Spence and Judge J. D. Bicknell, in "The Oaks," the spacious home of W. N. Monroe, pioneer for whom the town of Monrovia was named, succumbed, as did Spence's plans for the Observatory. His good works for the University seemed to have been in vain, but today the Spence Scholarship is an effective reminder of his generosity.

Equally, the Freeman College at Inglewood failed to mature. But after 38 years the man who had conceived it consummated his promised beneficence by a gift of $50,000. In his honor the University has established the Daniel Freeman Chair of Applied Science.

Maclay College of Theology suffered extremely, but managed to carry on. Then in 1894, in accord with the new policy of concentration, it was established on the Los Angeles campus. The old building in San Fernando, sold to a denominational school, was later destroyed by fire.

Likewise, the Chaffey College of Agriculture persisted doggedly throughout the "hard times." The foundation stone for its building had been laid on March 17, 1883, but the school had not opened until 1885. For more than two decades afterward it continued as an affiliated branch of the University. Then the association was broken, in January, 1906. In 1911 the Chaffey Union High School was created and took over the old campus, where it still operates today, with the addition of the Chaffey Junior College. Certain funds of the old college retained by the University, were used to establish the Chaffey Trust Fund, which annually provides approximately ten full scholarships for graduates of Chaffey Union High School.

The other schools and departments of U. S. C. established on the Los Angeles campus from year to year since the founding, have made noteworthy contributions to the development of culture and science in Southern California. As early as 1888 its first college outside of the Liberal Arts was established. This was the College of Medicine. In 1897 the Dental School was organized.

In 1896 a small group of law students banded themselves together for the purpose of pursuing their legal studies in common. This was the first step taken toward the formation of a Law School in Los Angeles. Held together by the bond of devotion to their subject, the association outlasted the years, and in 1901 sought affiliation with the University of Southern California. Its remarkable growth under the new name of the U. S. C. School of Law is seen in the fact that by the close of 1910 it was the largest school of its kind west of the Allegheny Mountains.

In the nineteen years since then it has achieved the high distinction of measuring up to the exacting standards fixed by the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association,—as a matter of fact exceeding these standards by a substantial margin. Today it is housed in a new building, which is probably the finest Law School structure in the West, possesses a library of 30,000 volumes, exacts high entrance requirements, and among only 28 other similar institutions, has been honored with the establishment on its campus of a chapter of the Order of the Coif, national law school honor society.

Football built this handsome Student Union at University of Southern California. It contains four floors completely equipped for student activities and recreation.

In 1921, the accession of Rufus B. von KleinSmid brought to the Presidency another able administrator, and the University of Southern California entered upon a new expansion. Today, with its 25-acre campus only three miles from the heart of the business district of Los Angeles, with 16 colleges and schools included in its or-

U. S. C. 1928 varsity football squad, winner of Rissman National Intercollegiate Trophy for placing first under Dickinson rating system as team exhibiting highest grade of football, 1928 season.

U. S. C. School of Law Building (left) and Bridge Hall. Both have been erected in the past four years.

ganization, with a total enrollment of 16,000 students, the University of Southern California has become not only a great city university, but one of the large universities of the world.

Since 1924 the new expansion has been marked by the extension of University instruction into two major channels. In April, 1924, the Metropolitan College (now University College) was organized. It is a downtown undergraduate unit of the Uni-

Charles Paddock again breaks the world record in the 100-yard dash at 9.5 seconds at the Los Angeles Coliseum, May 15, 1926. Runners left to right, Schultz, Pinney, Paddock, Borah.

versity, devised to offer university education on a part-time basis to fully and partially employed persons.

In the same month of 1924, the Los Angeles University of International Relations became an affiliated institution of the University of Southern California. Its object is "to furnish opportunities for the training of statesmen for consular and diplomatic service, of business men for commerce and business administration, . . . and to advance the cause of world peace by supplying the facilities for scientific knowledge."

These are the laurels that crown the University as it enters upon the year of its Golden Anniversary. Its major accomplishments have come since 1920, but it was during the administration of Dr. George F. Bovard that the University first achieved release from the bondage that had fettered it ever since the Boom. Now a new determination was formed to make it in reality the University that it was in name.

It was during this period that the term "Trojan" was applied to its athletic teams. In the new consciousness of purpose, the student body entire took the name to itself. To them the celebration of the semi-centennial of their university means not an end to their endeavors but a beginning. Shoulder to shoulder the Trojans will build for their second fifty years.

Solemn hour of commencement . . . in student garb of nine collegiate centuries they receive their Alma Mater's benediction.

The Los Angeles Museum . . . "houses the world's largest and most important collection of palaeontological material . . ."

LOS ANGELES MUSEUM OF HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART

"The question is not, How can museums be of service in education?, but rather, How can education get on at all without the museums and the first-hand knowledge which they supply?"
—*Sir Henry Miers.*

BY 1898 the little settlement called "University" had expanded into a considerable suburb. Within its borders it possessed all the institutions necessary to a growing community, and proudly cherished its University of Southern California and its University Methodist Church, which in those days was quite as large as the college.

It was a spotless town, but close on its southern border iniquity and lawlessness lurked behind a high board fence and operated under the name of the Agricultural Park Coursing Club. From its turgid depths there was to emerge at the end of a bitter ten-year struggle, an institution destined to join forces at many vital points with the growing educational system to which the young University was already making its contribution. The story of the rise of the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art is a story of selfless devotion to a cause by a struggling young lawyer. He became committed to it quite accidentally, through interest in an obstreperous Sunday School class of the University Methodist Church.

William M. Bowen, fresh from college, newly arrived in Los Angeles, and just entering the practice of law, accepted the responsibility of this class of spirited, untamed boys, recruited, for the most part, from the street corners. Before long he became affectionately interested in their interests and their welfare. It was noticeable that at a certain hour each Sunday the pull of a strong counter attraction could be distinctly felt in that class, and finally, following their scattering ranks at a discreet distance one Sabbath morning, Bowen saw them disappear beyond the bill-posted gates of Agricultural Park.

In a few moments, personal acquaintance with the scene that lay beyond the fence aroused the young attorney to a hot indignation and converted him almost instantaneously from the status of an innocent bystander to that of a determined antagonist of the amusement park. He found it to be a place where, under crude pavilions

WILLIAM M. BOWEN
Father of Exposition Park

bedecked with tawdry bunting, bawling concessionnaires beguiled the undiscriminating taste of his boys; where saloons were plentiful and gambling was rife; where the horse races and fairs for which the Park originally had been intended had been supplanted for Sunday attraction by the cruel and debasing sport of "coursing," in which captive jackrabbits from the nearby open country were hunted down by hounds.

Returning to "University," Bowen found that he had committed himself to a battle for which, beyond powerful conviction and a fine legal mind, he possessed no weapons. The University District lay outside of the city limits and had no means of acting to rid itself of its unwholesome neighbor.

Bowen quickly perceived that nothing could be accomplished without bringing "University" within Los Angeles, so with the active assistance of Rev. Francis M. Larkin of the University Methodist Church he initiated a movement to secure annexation. In a short while public opinion in the district became thoroughly aroused. The "Good Government Alliance" was formed and, under its banner and with the University of Southern California faculty and student body as his shock troops, the zealous young attorney led his forces on toward election day, May 24, 1899.

Agricultural Park naturally took notice of all this. Behind its poster-plastered fences skullduggery was stealthily afoot. A large need for extra "waiters," "hostlers," and "gate-men" quickly arose and a grading outfit was suddenly put to work on the track. By the night of May 23, the Alliance had positive proof of 123 illegal registrations in the district. There was no time to lose.

Up to the last minute, the Alliance, with the U. S. C. forces staunchly at the front in every movement, campaigned and toiled, leaving not a stone unturned to serve the progress of their cause. Late in the night, Bowen and J. W. Whittington secured a rig and drove to Gardena, the nearest county seat of justice, routed the Judge from his bed, and sped back with him to the scene of battle, where both factions were mobilizing with feverish activity for the affray that would commence with the rising of the morrow's sun. Seventy-five John Doe complaints and warrants of arrest were drawn up as the night crept furtively on toward election morning. With the dawn Bowen and his sleepless band entered the polling place, which was in a room above Pete Wilson's grocery store, on the corner of Vermont Avenue and Hoover Street. They were promptly joined by an equal company of the "enemy."

"Hear ye! Hear ye!" at the opening of the polls was extended into an address by Bowen that embraced a brief but pointed warning to illegal voters. The day wore on at desperate tension. Firearms bulged under some coats; whiskey was dispensed with unstinted generosity within the Park, but not one of the illegal registrants, so eagerly awaited by the Good Government Committee, attempted to vote. "Hear ye! Hear ye!" cried the Inspector again, as darkness descended. The polls were closed. As the votes were counted the hopes of Good Government alternately rose and fell. "University" awaited the outcome breathlessly. The fight for annexation was won—by 23 votes.

Annexation to the City brought the means of evicting the "enemy" from Agricultural Park, but he held on through countless delays and evasions until October.

"Behind its poster-plastered fences skullduggery was stealthily afoot."

For this was the heyday of the Boss in politics. With the town "wide open" and the saloon a power in elections, Los Angeles, like other great cities of the period, was experiencing the sway of bold corruption in its government. At last, after nearly five years of contest, these disruptive forces began to yield before the first organized powers of reform.

October of 1903 saw the vast 160-acre tract of Agricultural Park "cleaned up." A mere reformer would have stopped here, but William Bowen was a builder as well. He conceived the idea of purchasing the property outright and converting it into a great public park, as a fitting climax to the long struggle.

"It was an idea"—wrote Mr. Bowen many years after,—"which I might have hesitated to set in operation if I could have foreseen the terrific complications it was to bring about." Not being a clairvoyant, however, he walked cheerfully into the confused meshes of a situation which he was to spend the better part of seven more years disentangling.

His dream took hold apace. Twenty-five thousand dollars were subscribed almost at once. The project appeared already a success. Then he called upon Judge James S. Slauson, a wise and seasoned old-timer, who remembered something that everybody else seemed to have forgot. At his suggestion Bowen investigated minutely the title to this land. The Park was public property already!

In 1880 the land had been bought by the State at the instance of a group of public-spirited pioneers including J. W. Hollenbeck, Ozro W. Childs, ex-Governor John G. Downey, and others, for the "Sixth District Agricultural Association," to encourage agriculture in the State. In time, as their influence waned, the Park became diverted from its original object, until at last a diabolically clever intrigue smuggled through successive sessions of the Legislature, legally delivered this State property into private hands. Now so long a time had passed that even legal experts held the public's claim invalidated.

But William M. Bowen dared to take the contrary stand. Through his altruism and daring alone, Los Angeles today possesses Exposition Park, with its great Museum, its wide lawns, its huge gardens, and its world-famous Coliseum. It took a man of sublime courage and utmost conviction, of extraordinary perseverance and tenacity to see the discouraging events through that preceded its return to public ownership.

Theodore Roosevelt on two visits to Los Angeles requested that he first be shown the Los Angeles Museum. Here is the great ex-President leaving the rotunda on occasion of his last visit in 1915.

On April 15, 1903, after months of careful study, Bowen sent to Gov. George C. Pardee a review of all the facts connected with the Park, and, following investigation by the State, filed complaint on behalf of the People for recovery of the property. Opposition had now passed into insidious underground channels that emanated from high but secret places. Innumerable obstacles were devised to delay, befuddle, and check the issue as the case progressed through conferences, sessions, the courts, and the Legislature, with William M. Bowen and his devoted law partner, James B. Scarborough, tight upon the heels of every move.

To the intense satisfaction of all, after three years of litigation, judgment was rendered in the People's favor. Then the Legislature of 1907 convened. Things were suspiciously quiet. A rapid rise in real estate values was in full swing again by this time, and greed impelled opposition more vigorously than ever before. In this very quiet session, Bowen, sent to Sacramento by the Sixth District Agricultural Association Board, uncovered a plot to destroy by legislation the Association itself. Barely in time, it was thwarted and, at last, on August 8, 1908, by Supreme Court decision, the Park was returned to the possession of the people of the State.

A magnificently inclusive scheme now took shape in the mind of this creative reformer. State, County, and City should unite in developing this splendid possession of the people, the State by erecting an Exposition Building, the City by developing the grounds into a gorgeous park, the County by erecting and maintaining a great public museum.

Carried before the City Council and County Supervisors the plan was approved, but even at this last moment resolutions were repeatedly introduced from unnamed sources endeavoring to prevent the completion of the program. One by one the blows were circumvented, however. Then at last the Legislature yielded to the cumulative pressure of increasing public interest, and on April 22, 1909, six years and one month after the date of the first report to the Governor of California regarding title to the property, Governor Gillette signed the appropriation bill.

"On May 1, 1910, the first boards were torn off the old barns, sheds, and grandstand which had so long been an eyesore to those whose inner vision beheld them superseded by something of permanent value and beauty," and on December 17, they laid the cornerstone of the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art.

Today it houses the world's largest and most important collection of palæontological material—the miraculously preserved skeletons of prehistoric animals from the

". . . and beyond . . . the great Coliseum . . ."

asphalt pits of old La Brea rancho—besides noteworthy historical collections, libraries, and art galleries of signal merit. And closeby stand the State Armory, the State Exposition Building which visualizes the agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources of California, and beyond that the great Coliseum which plays so large a role in the athletic, musical, dramatic, fraternal and spiritual life of the people. Here will be staged the great Olympic games in 1932.

The Los Angeles Public Library, largest west of Chicago, admirably supplements the many college libraries of Southern California. The Bible Institute, (right) a large training school for religious workers, is open to high school graduates.

The first home of Occidental College was located on Boyle Heights beyond Evergreen Cemetery.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

"The object of the College is to liberalize and moralize."
—*Woodrow Wilson.*

"HEALTH! Sunshine! Climate!" clamoured the Southern California advertisements of the eighties throughout the East, to catch the eyes of hundreds of educated gentlemen who had "retired" at early middle age, according to the custom of the period, and were at leisure to investigate.

Ministers in particular were attracted to the new promised land, and with their families they came in on every Overland train of the decade. Reared in the educational traditions of the East, and firmly held within the bonds of church affiliations which were so prominent a part of respectable Victorian life, they brought with them to California the customs of their homes.

To such worthy people, in whose conscientious hands the cultural ideals of New England had been carried westward across a continent, church and school were integral parts and all-absorbing interests of community life. When they settled in the new towns of the West they assumed as a matter of course the responsibility of providing the opportunity of education for their children.

In the new-born settlements strangers quickly found fellowship in the bonds of religious faith. Church functions played a large part in the life of these budding communities, and, as in the Old World centuries before, the Church had nurtured scholarship and protected learning, so the churches of pioneer America provided the foundations of its higher education. Out of their ideals of educated leadership and their strength of organization came the motive and the means of founding Southern California's first colleges.

Thus a group of Presbyterian ministers and laymen who had gravitated together in the new subdivision of Boyle Heights in the middle eighties, became fired with a desire to found a college for the children of Presbyterian families. They brought the project before the Ministerial Union, found the means and the way, and accomplished the formal organization of "The Occidental University of Los Angeles" on April 12, 1887.

It was the tradition of New England that lay behind the founding of these early colleges, but the free spirit of the young West laid its distinguishing characteristics upon them all. Universally they were democratic in spirit and custom. Although under church supervision they were non-sectarian in their teaching. They were co-educational from the start. As she fought her way westward through the wilderness

PIONEER MOTHER—*Mrs. Obed Macy.*

As she fought her way westward, the Pioneer Mother won for herself and for her daughters an equality which the colleges of the West recognized from the beginning.

and across the prairies and deserts, shoulder to shoulder with her husband, the Pioneer Mother had won her way to an equality which the West recognized from the beginning. Its earliest colleges, therefore, admitted the right of her daughters to enjoy equal educational opportunities with her sons.

Largely under the leadership of Dr. William S. Young, who for 42 years since has served as Secretary of its Board, the Founders created Occidental "to secure an education that is broad and thorough . . . and to realize a culture that is practical and Christian." They secured the gift of a 45-acre campus in Boyle Heights, just a mile beyond old Evergreen Cemetery, for the first home of the nascent College. A brick building was erected, and on September 11, 1888, the first student members of the Occidental "family," 27 boys and 14 girls, crossed over its threshold.

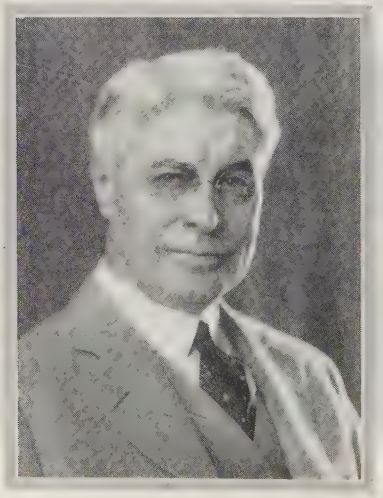
Together, founders and students and faculty, they shared the hardships of the lean years that followed, when every trial, but never fortune, it seemed, visited the little College. As the blows of circumstance beat upon them, they set their teeth and

". . . in a new college home . . . at Avenue 50 and Pasadena Avenue . . ."

carried on together. In those dark days was founded the "Tiger spirit" of Occidental, and the staunch fellowship and proud faith which her graduates of 38 commencements have sustained.

There was a cable carline to Boyle Heights by 1888, but its terminus was at the west end of Evergreen Cemetery, a mile short of the campus. Occasionally the car was met by an intermittent bus of extremely flexible schedule, but often the students had to walk, in discomfort such as pioneer California foot travelers alone could know. In summer the road lay inches deep with fine, flying dust. In winter it lay inches deep with slippery, clinging mud. At the sight of that road more than one prospective Occidental student gave up a college career in disgust, and took the street-car back home.

Enrollment suffered by this peculiarly trying semi-isolation, which at last brought the culminating calamity. On a night in January, 1896, the fire menace that threatened every college of the day, with their wood-stove heating systems, bit at the heart of Occidental. A defective flue set the main building on fire, and with no available



OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

Former President JOHN WILLIS BAER *President* REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

"Once . . . part of the first of the ranchos, San Rafael . . ." Today eight major buildings and several other structures rise on the beautifully developed Occidental campus.

fire protection, the Occidental "family" was forced to stand by in helpless woe and witness the cremation of its dreams.

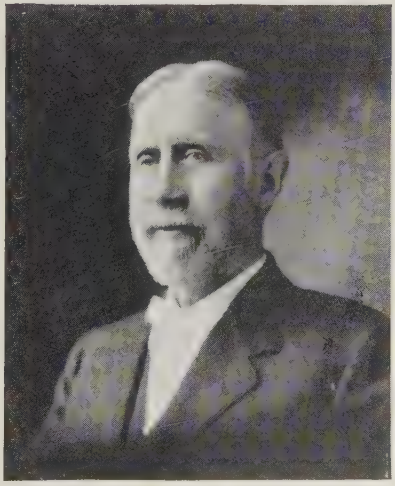
But the Tiger spirit held. Under the courageous leadership of its devoted, hard-working President, Dr. S. H. Weller, Occidental College set out to find itself a new home.

The search ended downtown in Los Angeles. St. Vincent's College had recently moved out to its Grand Avenue and Washington location, and in the remaining west wing of the abandoned building at Hill and Sixth Streets, the homeless college found a haven.

Three years later Occidental College entered upon the second decade of its existence in a new college home far on the other side of town. The people of the rising little community of Highland Park, even in the days of the "lean nineties," when everybody was desperately hard-up all over Southern California, joined together to buy a ten-acre tract at the corner of Avenue 50 and Pasadena Avenue, and presented it to the College.

Within a few years three imposing buildings on this site housed Occidental College and its Academy, and the kind-hearted people of Highland Park looked upon the school with affectionate and possessive interest.

The College, long since abandoning the ambitious title of University, had pulled steadily onward, but 18 years on the up-grade had at last begun to drain it of buoyancy and hope. Then renascence came, in 1906. Vigor, con-



Dr. William S. Young
He led in founding Occidental. For 42 years Secretary of its Board.

The "athletic team", 1894-95.

fidence, and aggression flowed into the veins of old Occidental from the vital personality of its new President, Dr. John Willis Baer. The College entered upon the third decade of its existence with its head held high. It had struck its stride, and moved onward with swift progress toward an ever-brightening future.

Then as Occidental approached the rounding off of its third decade, it was again forced into the upheaval of an extreme change. The site and buildings that ten years before had seemed adequate now fell far short of the needs of its new growth.

It was the founder of the Highland Park settlements, Ralph Rogers, who became the College's benefactor in the new need. Forty-six years previously, this picturesque

1929 Occidental Football squad, winner of the Southern California Conference Championship.

Captain Fred Thomson (center, seated) and his 1910 Occidental College track team. Thomson was perhaps the greatest all-round athlete the world has ever known. Famous in football, baseball and track, in 1910 he won the all-round athletic championship of America at Chicago, first college man in 25 years to obtain that distinction.

pioneer, as a boy of 16, had come to Los Angeles in the wake of a remarkable pioneer mother after a trek across the plains by covered wagon. He had first looked upon the hills of the Highlands when they were nameless and barren of human habitation, covered with wild oats, the home of the jackrabbit and the coyote. Once the land had been part of the first of the ranchos, San Rafael, and bands of sheep had roamed over the brown hillsides. In those old days the herders' camp had occupied the site of the future Occidental College on Pasadena Avenue, and as shearing time

Hospitable Occidental College Union is one of the campus' most attractive buildings. Gift of 20 friends of the College, it was erected in 1928.

". . . kept the college spirit whole . . . a living thing . . ."

approached, the flocks would be herded over the ridge and down into York Valley, where Occidental College was at last to find its permanent home. There the herders maintained the shearing corral, and there they piled up the fleece that were the riches of the Southland during the sixties.

On this spot Ralph Rogers marked out a splendid 95-acre campus and presented it to Occidental College. In 1914, just ten years after the laying of the cornerstone for the old College hall on Pasadena Avenue, the Occidental "family" dedicated the classic buildings of the new campus.

From the first graduating class of two members, in 1893, as the body of graduates increased steadily through the years, the strength and unity of Occidental's alumni became traditional. Throughout this long series of changes in scope, plan and location, the abiding loyalty of the Occidental "family" remained unshaken. They kept

Classic portals, blue crystal sky, between-class moments . . . the unforgetable sweetness of spring coming over the campus.

the College spirit whole and continuous, and transmitted it a living thing, to mellow the violent newness of the York Valley Campus when the College moved there in 1914.

The program of building and growth inaugurated by Dr. Baer was taken up and carried on five years after his resignation, with vigor, intelligence and faith, by President Remsen Du Bois Bird. Eight buildings, each one distinguished for its beauty, added to the original three on the new campus in eight years of his administration, are the material evidence of his fine devotion, while at the same time he has set a high spiritual standard and carried scholastic progress on apace.

Looking toward the future, Occidental is preparing to join in the westward migration of higher education in Southern California. Her Trustees vision an expansive program of advance whereby the College will become a two-fold entity, consisting of a women's residence college on the present campus, and a men's residence college on a new campus provided for by a recent gift of 1000 acres of land near Bel-Air.

". . . the little bungalow where the dauntless Founders had given it its start . . ."

THE CLAREMONT COLLEGES

Pomona College

"Thy roots strike deeper than the claws of steel
And bolts and bonds that hold thee in thy place."
—*Taylor.*

IN the fall of 1826 Jedediah Strong Smith, first American to cross the plains to California, made his camp on the mesa above Claremont, and pursued his straying horses through the sagebrush where jackrabbits and horned toads alone inhabited the site of a future American college.

Sixty-two years later, Pomona College—faculty, students, and equipment, as well as two or three additional families of one connection or another, moved into a huge, frame hotel building on that site, left vacant by the breaking of the Boom.

But the inception of this college dates back to the seventies, when, with the formation of the first district Congregational Association, Mr. and Mrs. Myron H. Crafts, early settlers in San Bernardino, secured a provision in the constitution for an Education Committee, and the passing of a resolution "looking toward the establishment of a Christian Academy."

When, a decade later, the idea of higher education achieved popularity in Southern California such as it had never known in all the world before, Boom-town managers waited on the Education Committee with free offers of choice sites. The committee selected a beautiful mesa just north of Pomona, and incorporated the embryo institution under the name of The Pomona College. Speed and confidence were the dominant note of the times. Just 30 days were allowed the Education Committee for the selection of a site. When the incorporation papers were returned, the Board of Trustees convened and, in a single session lasting all day long and far into the night, labored without flagging of interest until, article after article, the by-laws of Pomona College were devised and the whole approved.

This meeting was held on October 6, 1887. For six months afterward not a hand was lifted to accomplish the realization of the ideals they had then set forth. It was not for lack of faith but of time. Night and day, everywhere, everyone was selling real estate.

But as approaching disaster began to cast its shadow before, the Executive Committee realized that immediate action alone could save the enterprise. In desperation, they turned to the Secretary, Charles B. Sumner, and urged him to save the College. He surrendered a cherished pastorate to accept, and on April 1, 1888, assumed the responsibilities of the potential institution.

"they turned to the Secretary, Charles B. Sumner, . . . to save the College." Thirty-three years afterward, on Founders' Day, October 14, 1921, he lit the candles for first Ceremony of the Flame, symbolic annual rite.

The seriousness of the situation had not been over-estimated. Sumner felt powerless in the face of the public inertia that preceded the Boom's crash. Yet he had been charged to proceed with the laying out of the town of "Piedmont," which was to flourish around the new campus, the securing of plans for the Central Building, and preparations for the opening of the College in the fall. In the mind of this courageous and conscientious man there was but one thing to do—proceed,—but in retrospect he writes that "faith was taxed to the utmost."

Some way it was accomplished. The campus was plotted, the village of Piedmont surveyed and laid out. Bricks for the Central Building were made on the spot. On September 26, 1888, five hundred people gathered on the mesa and, witnessing the solemn laying of the cornerstone, turned their faces toward the glad promise of the future College that should be.

That afternoon, as the guests lunched al fresco on the mesa, Dr. Theodore C. Hunt of the Board of Trustees led the College Dean aside, and in the distance pointed out the towers of "Hotel Claremont," rising stark and abandoned from the "desert."

During Christmas vacation a few months later, Pomona College was moved from the little bungalow where the dauntless Founders had given it its start on September 12, 1888, to what they thought was a temporary home in this hotel. Four years later the Class of '95 quietly obtained the cornerstone of "The Central Building" which had never risen and, with appropriate ceremony, set it upon seven stones—representing the number of members in their class—on the new campus at Claremont. It was a gravely symbolic act. Not long after, the Trustees achieved unanimity on the burning issue of the permanent site, and turned all their energies to the development of Claremont as the permanent seat of the College.

Democracy of spirit and unity of enterprise characterized activities from the start when the six faculty members and their families and the 25 or 30 eager members of the first student body joined together to produce a cultural institution, already com-

". . . joined together to produce a cultural institution . . . in the echoing emptiness of a great, frame, Boom-time hotel building . . ."

mitted to high academic ideals, there in the echoing emptiness of a great, frame, Boom-time hotel building out in the sagebrush, three miles from the nearest town.

It seemed as though money had completely gone out of circulation. Promised subscriptions could not be paid, but willing friends contributed, piece by piece, the furniture which first made the halls of Pomona College habitable. What sacrifices were made by those first students and teachers, to found the family and the traditions of Pomona College, we cannot know.

The "hotel" lost its identity as such, and became firmly founded in the affections of its occupants as Sumner Hall,—but in fact the "Hall" served during the first years of shoulder-to-shoulder pioneering as college, academy, dormitory, and hotel combined, its boarding department serving not only the college but the entire community when occasion demanded.

In those days, "when coyotes or wildcats grabbed chickens in broad daylight and the killing of rattlesnakes by the front door step was a common occurrence," only a

"took form in the desert . . . grew up in a wilderness."
Pomona College about 1895. The building at right is the Boom Hotel Claremont, which became Mary L. Sumner Hall. In foreground is Holmes Hall, built in early nineties, since remodelled, facing on present College Avenue.

Each June, commencement, and the Academic Procession grown longer—
Leaving Bridges Hall, 1923.

few narrow wagon tracks, rambling deviously to avoid the swampy places which then covered much of the village, connected Claremont with the rest of the world. During the winters, threatening floods from the canyons above frequently over-flowed the "wash" near the campus, and desert "Santa Ana" winds swept unchecked across the mesas, uprooting trees, overturning small houses, even blowing down the abandoned Boom hotel in Cucamonga a few miles away, and rocking Sumner Hall to its foundations, on one occasion so violently that its chimneys fell.

The Dean of the College had built his house on the edge of a *cienega* known as Gospel Swamp. Each morning before he joined his classes in Greek at Sumner Hall, he staked out his cow near the swamp. Regularly each evening this educated bovine pulled up her stake and strolled home when milking time approached.

Thus Pomona College took form in the desert, and grew up in a literal wilderness. But in these desolate surroundings themselves lay the most potent factors for

At Pomona the buildings twinkle alluringly through verdant expanses—lawns and trees and vines. Mason Hall of Chemistry.

From the melody-filled court of Bridges Hall one looks across to Harwood Hall of Botany.

the formation of its distinctive character. "The absolute oneness was surprising. It embraced students, housekeeper, business manager, accountant, parents." A spirit of faith and fellowship that had already knit students and teachers together in the first term in the Pomona bungalow grew increasingly into the fibre of the college being.

Before the first term had ended the Pomona student body had laid plans for a literary society, a paper, and athletics. Nearly the whole gamut of college activities caught their attention.

Literary societies in those days were epidemic. They appeared with the dawn of life on every Southern California campus, and in many instances have contributed impulses of lasting and beneficial influence to the growth of college culture and traditions. This was the day when Greek and Latin were required subjects, the iron-clad period before elective courses had appeared in the college curriculum. Classical names and profound mottoes in Greek that few can read any more, characterized the college literary societies. The joke section in an early Pomona College "annual" was devoted largely to presumably side-splitting humor composed entirely in Latin.

Like the other pioneer schools in the south, Pomona College was not born full-fledged a collegiate institution. The development of general high school instruction under the supervision of the State was yet to come, and these early educators had to build from the ground up. In practically virgin soil they devised not only courses of study of collegiate grade, but created academies to prepare their first students for college training. This experience was of inestimable value to those who were to come later, as it moulded the distinguishing personality of each institution and founded its traditions, and through long association entrenched them deeply in the minds of the early alumni.

Not until 1894 did Pomona achieve the supreme moment of graduating her first class. With great pride she sent them forth, "seven gentlemen, and four ladies, of whose spirit, scholarship, and character she is justly proud." Seven members of that first class and the nucleus of every class for 20 years thereafter, were prepared for college in the Pomona Academy, with the ideals of the college ineradicably ingrafted into the consciousness of their formative years.

The members of this first class sensed with grave and collegiate concern the weight of their responsibility toward future generations. There were many discussions as to what was fitting and what was not fitting. They joined with the faculty in upholding the high ideal of scholarship through which Pomona College has achieved its greatest

A Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Association was formed in 1892 and this track team from Pomona College won the first championship meet held by it.

distinction, and inducted Freshman into the deeper meanings of fellowship and school spirit.

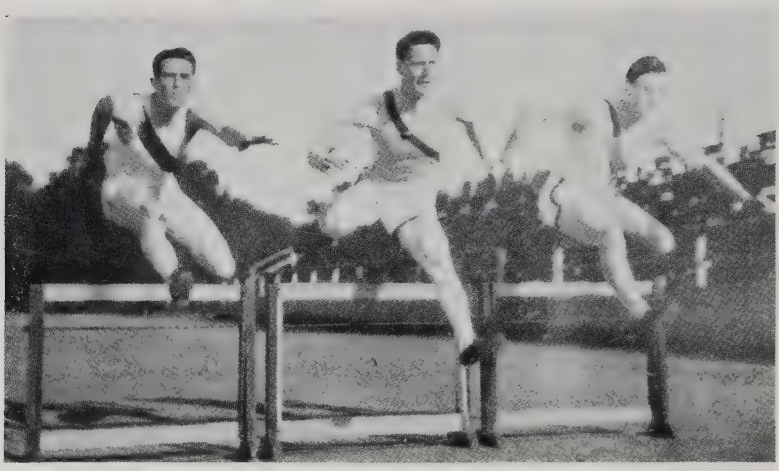
Even in those difficult and primitive times they realized the privilege that was really theirs, and in an early student publication wrote, "The sense of opening opportunity, the pure pleasure of seeing things grow is not the least of the joys of attending a young college."

These early collegiate experiences at Pomona were largely the experiences of the other pioneer student bodies of Southern California. Student life was full, vigorous, and productive, but not yet had student organization for self-government been dreamed of. Without a President for the first two years, the faculty administration at Pomona tended to be more democratic than elsewhere, but even there student life was subject to certain arbitrary regulations. Although similar restrictions were customary generally, possibly the code of conduct prescribed at U. S. C. was the most stringent and comprehensive. Among other rules, students there were strictly prohibited from "leaving town without the knowledge and consent of the President, from card playing and gambling of every kind, visiting drinking, billiard, or gambling saloons, and wearing fire-arms or other weapons."

However they were organized, the officers of these first colleges of Southern California knew, as many early California families knew, the pinch of poverty and the strain of want. These infant institutions were tried not only in the crucible of ordinary testing which is part of the normal growth of every organization, but made their way upward through a prolonged period of financial depression during which Southern California ascended laboriously out of the depths to which it had plunged with the collapse of the Boom.

Like a weary parent who sits up through the night turning with tired hands the worn seams of frayed garments that her children may go forth well-clothed into the world, college presidents remained sleepless devising expedients by which these schools might persist.

From the outset, Pomona was distintively a residence college, and its aim has



Three Pomona athletes of national and international eminence. Robert Maxwell (left), Olympic hurdler, was the greatest athlete Pomona ever produced. Charles Daggs (center), Olympic hurdler, joint holder of several national and Southern California track records. Robert Strehle, present track coach and Coast record holder in 120-yard high hurdles.

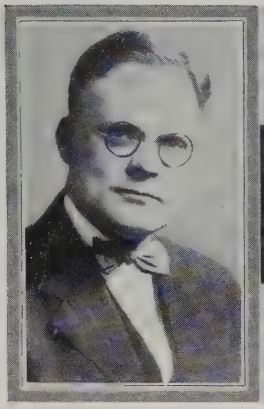
been to emphasize thorough scholarship and the high cultural benefits of the ideal living conditions and democratic intimacy possible in a small residence college.

A quarter of a century after the granting of degrees to the first graduating class, Pomona College arrived at the place where all mature American colleges have sometime stood, debating the vital question of whether to continue expansion for the sake of increased facilities and greater student bodies, or to limit enrollment and remain "small colleges" for the sake of that intimacy of instruction and fellowship which has made the small colleges of America so abundantly fruitful. "In these quieter and more secluded associations some of the richest and most effective personalities of American life have been developed." On the other hand, the great university, where a tremendous body of students justifies the expense of elaborate equipment, contributes its meed to American civilization in a broad and ceaseless stream of cultured humanity.

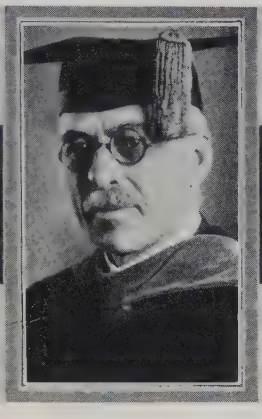
Pomona College stood at the crossroads with student enrollment at the maximum and rejected applicants annually totaling more than the entire College enrollment. Out of the dilemma President James A. Blaisdell conceived a third and original alternative.

In 1926, through his efforts, "The Claremont Colleges" took form. It is Southern California's most unique contribution to American education.

William B. Himrod in 1908 running for Pomona College on the old Occidental Highland Park track, established the still unbroken Southern California Conference record of 4:26 4/5 in the mile run.



CHARLES K. EDMUNDS
President Pomona College



JAMES A. BLAISDELL
President Claremont Colleges

ERNEST J. JAQUA
President Scripps College

Claremont Colleges

"And new-born Oxfords cheer the evening skies."
—*Timothy Dwight.*

THIS institution, whose dawn but rises from the purple hills of Claremont, lives with the high purpose of combining the ideals of the small college with the larger material advantages of the university, offering to the growth of higher education an opportunity it has not known before in America.

It is an informal association of a group of small colleges, to enjoy in common the privileges of a central library, major laboratories, an abler body of teachers, and expensive equipment which can only be practical where a large educational body is gathered, but still within themselves preserve their own identity, traditions, and intimate associations. At present they are three, Pomona, Scripps, and Claremont Colleges, but 500 acres of potential campus offer room and opportunity for many future units.

Similar in plan to the great English Universities, this literal "new-born Oxford" on "far Pacific's shore," is signally American in conception at many points. It carries on the Pomona tradition of co-education, emphasizing social training as an essential part of education.

Each college is independent, leaving it capable of experimentation and concentration in special fields, but professors have classes open to everybody in all institutions. In the midst of cooperation they receive the stimulus of observing each other's successes.

It was primarily through the beneficence of the late Seeley W. Mudd, first chairman of the Board of Fellows of Claremont Colleges, and Miss Ellen Browning Scripps, founder of the Scripps College for women, the first additional college unit, that President Blaisdell's plan was converted from a brilliantly constructive idea into an unfolding reality.

Today the Claremont Colleges is a potent, living entity. As an individual institution, affiliated with Pomona and Scripps, but administered by its own President, Dr. Blaisdell, and a Board of nine Fellows, it "is not a super-imposed or holding corporation, but—an organization through which . . . the common interests of all the affiliated colleges may be, and truly are, served."

It possesses a limited special faculty of its own, who, in association with the full professors of the affiliated colleges, compose the general faculty of Claremont Colleges, and conduct all graduate work of the three institutions.

SCRIPPS COLLEGE

". . . one of America's most beautiful and uniquely conceived colleges for women."

Scripps College

It is "so fair a house,
Good things will strive to dwell in't."
—*Shakespeare.*

THE history of Scripps College extends only over a period of two years, but it embraces a record of unusual significance. It bears the name of the splendid nonegenarian, Miss Ellen Browning Scripps, already a noteworthy benefactress of Pomona College, whose quick grasp of the possibilities embraced in the Claremont Colleges plan resulted in the endowment and creation of what is undoubtedly one of America's most beautiful and uniquely conceived colleges for women.

"Through the cooperation of officials of Pomona College and representatives of the founder of Scripps, there was selected between October, 1925, and May, 1926, a group of representative citizens of Southern California who were eager to venture upon the task of establishing a college for women.

"Incorporation of the Board of Trustees on May 24, 1926, gave the new institution its legal birthday; and the selection about a year later of Ernest James Jacqua to be the first President of Scripps College gave the new institution the executive leadership under which it is rapidly being developed."

In preparing for its first class of 50 students, whose work began in the fall of 1927, "Scripps College struck a new note. After laying out a complete design for its whole group of buildings, it made the initial hall a residence. In the first year, while

THE COURT OF OLIVES.

". . . exquisitely fine residence halls, lovely garden courts, and class rooms . . . provide sympathetic environment . . . for the ideals of education."

THE COURT OF PALMS, TOLL HALL.
"At Scripps the residential idea is fundamental."

the classrooms were in temporary quarters, the entering group of students were housed in a unique community home.

"Fifty girls—the maximum number which Scripps will enroll in a single class—form a social unit inhabiting a beautiful house that has practically no suggestion of the old-fashioned 'dormitory' . . . To define, build up and enrich the power of social life and manners is the aim of the residential idea in the Scripps College life."

The physical background for this high aim has been enchantingly prepared in a series of exquisitely fine residence halls, lovely garden courts, and classrooms which provide sympathetic environment for contact with the ideals of education.

Designed with careful attention to detail, in Scripps the perfect college home awaits but one thing for its completion—the infusion of spirit from its pioneer generations of college women, who, as they respond to its opportunity, will create and define its character and give concrete expression to its ideals.

With the mellowing influence of old and reasoned things gained through intimate association with Pomona, all signs point toward a brilliant future for Scripps, and for the Claremont Colleges plan out of which it has come into being.

Thus auspiciously has the great design of a new contribution to American culture been initiated.

Immaculate Heart College new Administration Building, ". . . first . . . of a five-unit plan . . . rests on . . . a foothill where Los Feliz meets Western Avenue."

IMMACULATE HEART COLLEGE

"Consider that I laboured not for myself only,
but for all them that seek learning."
—*Ecclesiasticus XXXIII, 17.*

JUST as the Franciscan fathers came to California 160 years ago to establish the Cross, so almost 60 years ago the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary made the long voyage from Spain to raise the banner of Catholic education. Attracted by their ideals and their sincerity, many women already living in California and holding teachers' certificates entered the Sisterhood. Schools were successfully founded and

". . . Immaculate Heart College was the most striking landmark on the Hollywood hillsides . . . It stood in lonely grandeur above the orange groves and the suburban homes."

St. Anthony's Seminary (with tower) was founded by the Franciscans at historic Santa Barbara Mission in 1896. The present college within sound of the Mission bells was built in 1901.

conducted all over the state. Thirty years ago the order established a school in Los Angeles.

The Immaculate Heart Academy, from which the present College has grown, was opened at Pico and Ardmore Streets in 1890. It was one of the first private high schools in Los Angeles and the very first Catholic high school accredited to the University of California. The 1890 census gave Los Angeles a population of 50,000. So few of these people lived on Pico Heights that the electric carline out there, the first in Los Angeles, had already been abandoned. The pioneering Sisters and their school attracted a considerable community, however, so that the cars ran again.

In those days one could have an unobstructed view from Pico Heights to Hollywood. Nothing higher than barley grew between the two. And much of the year it was stubble with sheep grazing upon it. The sight of distant lemon and orange groves on the smiling hillsides, studded here and there with the hospitable haciendas of the pioneers of the Cahuenga Valley, was a welcome contrast to the brown expanse.

Los Angeles College, a seminary conducted by the Vincentian Fathers, occupies this handsome structure on a campus once part of old Rancho La Brea.

Main building, Dominguez Memorial Seminary, conducted by Claretian Missionaries, a gift of Mrs. Susana Dominguez de Del Amo.

Green Hollywood in the quiet glow of late afternoon seemed most alluring to the Sisters as they rested and strolled in their garden following the day's classroom work. It seemed to call to them as the ideal place in which to build their College. And there they did build it fifteen years later.

The spell of the smiling hillsides was still upon them then, for "Progress" had not injected itself there more than to plant more groves and to send an occasional new roof and chimney above the foliage line. It was the Hollywood of Paul DeLongpre, the painter of flowers, Jacob Miller, the pioneer experimental horticulturist, and of E. D. Sturtevant, whose water lilies would hold up a child! A community of choice selection and rare spirits welcomed the Sisters in 1906 to a sightly 14-acre campus at Franklin and Western Avenues, purchased then for $10,000. Across the way were

Old Manuel Dominguez home, one of the oldest haciendas in California, remodeled for use as dormitory of Dominguez Memorial Seminary.

MARIA DOMINGUEZ DE WATSON | VICTORIA DOMINGUEZ DE CARSON | SUSANA DOMINGUEZ DE DEL AMO
GUADALUPE DOMINGUEZ | ANITA DOMINGUEZ DE GUYER | MARIA DOMINGUEZ DE FRANCIS

These six daughters of Don Manuel Dominguez were born and raised in the old Dominguez hacienda at San Pedro. It and a campus of 17 acres are now given by members of this, the oldest family in Los Angeles, to the Claretian Missionaries as a memorial to their illustrious sire, "one of the sterling men of the old regime."

the famed water lilies visited by tourists from all over the world and across the way also was the sprawling adobe once inhabited by the Serrano Chief Mono Cahuenga.

Once erected, Immaculate Heart College was the most striking landmark on the Hollywood hillsides. It was visible to the old school on Pico Heights and beyond. It stood in lonely grandeur above the orange groves and the suburban homes. Here Junior College work was offered from the start.

With a growth beyond expectation, the College and High School finally overflowed the original building. For over half a century these Sisters had been self-supporting, never appealing for donations. At last they were forced to seek assistance. With the faith and humility that has always characterized their endeavors, they instituted a campaign for building funds which met with a whole-hearted and generous response. A full four-year college course is now offered and degrees are granted.

The cornerstone of the Administration Building was laid April 14, 1929, by the Right Reverend John J. Cantwell, Bishop of the Los Angeles and San Diego Diocese and this first building of a five-unit plan opened to 169 students in the fall of this year. It rests on the levelled top of a foothill where Los Feliz meets Western Avenue. Sloping away from it to the sea, spreads a panoramic view like a mammoth relief map; narrow strips of streets scoring entire blocks into minute squares, thread-like car tracks converging in the distance, a toy temple dome off to the west jutting above the horizon, and the "diminutive" City Hall Tower piercing the sky far to the east. Gone are the orange groves, the giant water lilies, the adobe, the suburban homes. A great bustling city has taken their place.

Clustering below the main building, embedded in the hillside, are soon to be erected four additional buildings: Saint Genevieve's Residence Hall, named for the Reverend Mother Genevieve, President of the College; Science Hall; Our Lady's Chapel; and the Gymnasium, all in Moresque style of architecture and connected with Mission arches. Here in a setting unsurpassed for natural beauty, in buildings finer than the most zealous of the early Sisters could have imagined, will rise the fulfillment of their dreams, the reward for their sacrifices.

Plan of the ultimate University of California at Los Angeles—Arranged around a s
(left to right in picture), extending from the present buildings (center above bridge
Royce Hall, administration building, central units of the great design, were
building are under construction and a M

San Jose de Buenos Ayres, last of the ranchos, as it appeared from an airplane in 1921.
". . . its broad acres still unbroken. . ."

spacious quadrangles, the buildings will run along the ridge in a north and south axis south campus boundary. Chemistry and Physics buildings, the Library and Josiah for opening of the fall semester, 1929. Kerckhoff Hall and the Education Arts building is authorized and planned.

San Jose de Buenos Ayres, last of the ranchos, in 1928, with its far-flung acres cut into streets and the University of California at Los Angeles on its heights.

Members of the committee of seventeen citizens appointed by President W. W. Campbell to cooperate with the Regents of the University of California in securing a new site for the University of California at Los Angeles.

Among the past and present benefactors of the universities, colleges and research institutions of Southern California are these. Many have not limited their benefactions to single institutions "but have shown their belief in the role each one has to play in the cultural development of this favored Southland."

"When Founders Hall was completed . . . it brought relief to patience and endurance sorely tried." Whittier College as it appeared in 1898.

WHITTIER COLLEGE

"All the foregleams of wisdom in santon and sage
In prophet and priest, are our true heritage."
—*John Greenleaf Whittier.*

THE spiritual foundation of Whittier College is as old as the Quaker faith and embodies the fundamental principle that religion and education should go hand in hand in the development of the individual. Though established under the banner of the Religious Society of Friends and always true to the essential Quaker principles, Whittier College is non-sectarian and is maintained by an independent Board of Trustees. With an altruism unbounded by sect or creed, its benefactors have come from all classes and beliefs, and the product of their generosity opens its arms to the children of all faiths.

While the little Whittier Colony, established by a group of Quakers from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, was still a waving field of barley, the dream of an educational institution had its birth. With the courage and daring that seem to have been inseparable consorts of the Boom, a mass meeting was called in 1887 at the Friends Church to formulate plans for clothing this dream with reality. With their common purpose lending strength to their convictions, these sturdy idealists selected a site known as Reservoir Hill and subscriptions were taken, promising land, labor, and money to the extent of $130,000. When the unforeseen crash of the Boom wiped out the immediate realizing of their goal, this dauntless group of Friends held tenaciously to their dream. They were tenacious with a purpose, for Pasadena, then a smaller settlement than Whittier, was endeavoring to obtain the college.

After the assistance of nearly every Quaker in Southern California had been enlisted, and, without regard to denomination, the residents of Whittier, almost in a body, had put their shoulders to the wheel as well, Whittier Academy was opened September 23, 1891. The first faculty was comprised of John Chawner and William V. Coffin, two excellent teachers who offered their services to the new-born college. Thirteen students, imbued with the spirit that had made this small beginning possible, were the nucleus from which has grown an alumni body powerful in influence.

The first home of this earnest group was in a little store building on East Philadelphia Street, formerly a bakery and later to become a printing shop. It was donated by the Pickering Land and Water Company whose chief stockholder, Washington Hadley, was to give impulse to each step of progress in the life of the college during

All of the Whittier College Presidents at a reunion. Left to right, John Chawner, first teacher, W. V. Coffin, Herbert E. Tebbetts, Thos. E. Newlin, A. Rosenberger, Harry N. Wright, Walter F. Dexter.

his lifetime. The first equipment was provided by subscriptions. Thus did the struggling institution which now stands secure as a college of high rank with resources of over a million dollars, have its inception.

Early in 1891, Washington Hadley, a true Quaker by birthright and by choice, had intimated his willingness to give the college a 14-acre tract of land provided sufficient money could be raised to erect a suitable building. With the general depression attendant upon the collapse of the Boom cutting away the margin between barely adequate incomes and prosperity, this proviso would have discouraged most groups. But to this intrepid band of Quakers it furnished impetus. By the end of June sufficient funds had been raised to warrant the breaking of ground for the first building. By 1893, the students, now numbering 110, had outgrown their original quarters. When Founders Hall was completed that year, it brought relief to patience and endurance sorely tried. Aside from the second story which was added in 1895 and the south wing, product of 1904, the original building still stands on the "Greater Whittier College" campus, a tribute to and a reminder of the sacrifices and ideals from which the present institution was builded.

Growth and progress were the portion of this college from the day it entered its new home. In July, 1901, the young institution was chartered by the State of California and empowered to confer degrees. Under the guidance of its first President, Dr. Charles E. Tebbets, Whittier College gained standing and recognition. The work which he began has been carried on and has grown under the influence and counsel of the four Presidents who have followed him. With justifiable pride, Whittier conferred its first degrees and graduated its first class of four students in 1904. The year following, this small band of alumni, mindful of their indebtedness to their Alma Mater, embarked upon a program of improvements and support by grading Hadley Field, part of the present athletic equipment.

With his customary interest in the nurturing of education, Mr. Hadley in 1902 offered to give the College a $10,000 endowment provided $50,000 could be raised. Mr. Hadley recognized the danger of unearned gifts and with each of his donations strengthened the very fibre of the institution's being by provisional stipulations. With the meeting of this last requirement, came the first assurance of the permanence of Whittier College. When the south wing of Founders Hall was added two years later,

WHITTIER COLLEGE

WASHINGTON HADLEY
Outstanding Benefactor

DR. WALTER F. DEXTER
President

he again came forward with an offer to deed four acres lying south of the College, putting it in escrow until the indebtedness on the college property and building should be paid.

During the campaign for increased endowment in 1905, Mr. Hadley made a typical offer of $20,000 if the College would raise $100,000. This was the most severe test yet put upon the institution, townspeople, and the Quakers, but all rose to the occasion, assisted by a donation of $20,000 from Andrew Carnegie. In June of the following year, when the California Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends opened, there was still $32,000 lacking. At the close of the Meeting the quota had been passed by $2,000.

In 1907, the first President, Dr. Tebbets, was succeeded by Thomas Newlin who was originator of the slogan, "Greater Whittier College." For a number of years after 1901, when the College was chartered, the Academy had been retained. It was not until 1910 that it was decided to eliminate the preparatory department one year at a time. Four years later Whittier College began its history as an institution of higher learning alone. Issuing a timely warning, Dr. Newlin wrote: "We must hold fast to the idea that Whittier College is neither a University nor a High School. The temptation is always present to ape the one or stoop to the other." There were at this time three buildings on the Campus—Founders Hall, the Gymnasium, erected in 1905, and a girls' dormitory just completed.

Dr. Newlin's period of contribution to "Greater Whittier College" drew to a close in 1915 when Dr. Absalom Rosenberger acceded to the Presidency. It was he who carried the educational burden when public interest was centered on the World War and 84 sons of Whittier College left to fight for their country. Two of them are immortalized by the gold stars on her service flag. The total enrollment in 1917-18 was cut to 129.

When the Association of American Universities met in conference during January of 1917, they attempted a comprehensive classification of the colleges of the country and stipulated three great groups: Minimum, Average, and Efficient. With its small beginnings, Whittier College had grown from an institution of the Minimum class to that of an Average rank. With the aim of qualifying in the Efficient class, Whittier College set out by having expert architects and landscape artists draw physical plans for such an institution. While as yet there were no costly buildings, the forward march was begun. Naylor Hall, the first tangible evidence of the effort and the cornerstone upon which the enlarged institution was to be erected, was built in 1918.

From the first college home in a former bakery shop, Whittier has progressed to this spacious campus, with eight major buildings. This is Platner Hall, dormitory for women, gift of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Platner.

The deflation of 1921-22, aftermath of the World War, necessitated a reorganization and in the early spring of 1923 Dr. Walter F. Dexter of Earlham College in Indiana was invited to take the helm. He visited Whittier to consider the proposal and was struck with the possibilities it promised. Situated at the foot of the Puente

On August 17, 1928, Whittier College conferred the Doctor of Literature degree upon Mrs. Herbert Hoover, distinguished alumna of old Whittier Academy. In cap and gown, she is seen leaving First Friends Church and the audience of 2000 who witnessed the ceremony.

Whittier Basketball varsity, 1924, Southern California Conference champions. Whittier has always had strong basketball teams.

Hills, in the heart of far-flung citrus acres and adjacent to a remarkable oil area, was this young plastic College at the peak of a crisis, eager to imbibe new vitality. With a fine enthusiasm, Dr. Dexter accepted the post and it was under his administration that "Greater Whittier College" became a fact instead of a goal. During the school year 1924-25, two buildings were added to the enlarged campus—Wardman Hall, a men's dormitory, and a new gymnasium, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wardman.

Crowning all achievements in the improving of the campus and the erecting of costly buildings was the recognition of Whittier College as a liberal arts college of highest rank by the Association of American Universities and the University of California. Soon followed the stamp of approval upon its teachers' training course by the State Board of Education.

That the sacrifices of the patient Quaker Colonists and of the two lone teachers who instructed those 13 students down in the little bread and pastry store on East Philadelphia Street were not in vain, the present thriving, progressive independent College bears testimony. The faculty of two has grown to one of 30 and the student body of a baker's dozen has expanded to one of 450. And above and beyond all this—beyond the fine new dormitories, the costly laboratories, the gymnasiums, the athletic fields, and the spacious green tree-covered campus—stands the Spirit of the immortal poet for whom the College is named—the Spirit of him who after his printing office had been sacked and burned by an anti-abolitionist mob, wrote more boldly than ever for Human Freedom.

Fresno State College includes the Normal School established in 1911 and Fresno Junior College, first Junior College instituted in California and first in the country organized as a distinct part of the public school system, established June, 1910. Forty-two of the 400 junior colleges in the United States are located in the state of California and 22 of these are in Southern California.

La Verne, like Pomona College, had its beginnings in an abandoned Boom-time hotel.

LA VERNE COLLEGE

"The true purpose of education is to cherish and unfold the seed of immortality already sown within us."

—*Mrs. Jameson.*

"A FREE ride from any point east of the Rocky Mountains to Lordsburg, California! Anyone purchasing $500 worth of lots in Lordsburg will have his fare paid, and for $750, the fare of two persons." Such were the advertisements sent broadcast throughout the East and Middle West in 1890.

A few short years before, Lordsburg, then a grain field, had been unable to shelter the hordes of Easterners who tumbled in on the wave of the Boom. The speculation which ensued there left disillusionment and loss in its wake when the Boom passed. A three-story $75,000 hotel was completed just in time to take a ride on the deflation toboggan slide.

It was left for the Santa Fe Railroad, which had built a station within a short distance of Lordsburg, to begin a new colonization program. Having previously carried on successful campaigns among the German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkers, a sturdy, industrious people, a new campaign was planned to attract them to this lovely section of the Pomona Valley. Exhibits of Southern California products were displayed at their annual conferences and excursion parties were conducted for their benefit.

By 1891 there were six ministers and about sixty members of the Dunker Church in Lordsburg. These Brethren moved in bodies; where one group went, their friends and families followed. By 1895 the Los Angeles *Times* was able to remark that "around Lordsburg, a few miles west of Pomona, deciduous and citrus orchards have been set out. The Dunkers, who form the majority of the population of 2500 inhabitants, are making the desert bloom."

Observing the success of this indefatigable group, the prostrate development companies, pinned under the wreckage of the Boom, were finally able to interest the Dunkers in the purchase of the deserted $75,000 hotel and grounds for a school. The deal was consummated March 30, 1891, and the Lordsburg College Association was incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital of $100,000. The purchase agreement specified that the College was to be maintained for ten successive years. A non-sectarian college, where young people might obtain an education "free from

Founders Hall, new administration building of La Verne College, was erected in 1926.

evil surroundings," was the ideal of these stalwart founders. The majority of its Trustees must be Dunkers.

The College was formally opened in September, 1891, and set out on a course which looked financially and educationally promising. A faculty of eight, a student body of 135, and S. S. Garst as first President, formed the pioneer group. Including room and board, $137.50 covered the expense of a year at Lordsburg College.

But the initial promise proved disappointing. The "lean nineties," severe for all Southern California, were particularly heartbreaking at the little College. They forced constant changes in administration, which in turn weakened the morale and would have crushed out the very life of the institution but for frequent transfusions from the spirit of the tenacious, self-sacrificing founders. For a period of two years, it was necessary to close the doors, but in 1903 the institution was reopened under the direction of a Philadelphia Dunker, W. C. Hanawalt, who leased the building and agreed to assume the responsibility of operating the College for five years. Eight students enrolled on the opening day, January 1, and their number swelled to 25 before the year closed.

These five years were productive and interesting. President Hanawalt got down to first principles. The faculty and students lived together in the hotel-college, raising their own vegetables and meat, milking their own cows, and churning their butter. The girls, with the aid of the teachers, canned the winter's supply of food, and the boys chopped wood from the College groves for the fuel supply. Mr. Hanawalt's administration closed soon after the Board of Trustees placed the College under the control of the District of Southern California and Arizona, which later shared joint ownership with the Northern District of the German Baptist Brethren. The church was now strong enough to carry the burden.

Lordsburg was becoming known as a model home community, a thriving orange district stably established. Agitation arose for a change of name and at a popular election in 1916 the choice of La Verne was made. The College, which in the past few years had shared the town's revivification, took the new name for its own.

Dr. S. J. Miller, whose administration extended from 1915 to 1921, recognized the improvements that would have to come before La Verne College gained a distinct individuality, and he laid the foundation for that work. The successful building fund campaign which he launched provided a women's dormitory, now bearing his name, and a gymnasium. The patient, loyal care with which the Dunker Brethren, presi-

The Citrus Experiment station of the University of California at Riverside.

dents and faculty had nourished this college through its years of valiant struggle was bearing fruit.

After Professor Ellis M. Studebaker became President in 1923, the academy department was discontinued, steps were taken to raise the scholastic standing, and Founders' Hall, the new administration building, was erected. The block where once stood the old Boom hotel was sold to the city of La Verne and has been converted

Riverside Junior College began in 1916 as a department in the high school, with an enrollment of 75. Today it occupies this fine campus of its own, with a student body of 373.

EDWARD L. HARDY
President
San Diego Teachers College

F. W. THOMAS
President
Fresno Teachers College

C. L. PHELPS
President
Santa Barbara Teachers College

into a park which lends beauty to the present campus and holds in appropriate setting the memories of hard but heroic days.

In the short space of six years since President Studebaker has been at the helm, La Verne has made decided progress. The enrollment has greatly increased, and the constant improvement in the type of instruction given by an enlarged faculty has brought official recognition from the State Board of Education and University of California. Lack of a sufficient endowment is the one remaining barrier to membership in the Association of American Universities. Athletics took a forward step when, in 1926, the College was admitted to full membership in the Southern California Intercollegiate Conference.

The obstacles already surmounted, and the ambition to rise above them all, presage a high position for La Verne College among the established institutions of higher learning in Southern California.

Home-making is the major study of this State Teachers College in the famous city of homes, Santa Barbara. It was founded in 1909. This is the new administration building, first opened in January, 1928.

Laying the cornerstone of the Southwest Museum, December 6, 1913, Bishop Thomas J. Conaty (with trowel), and Lt. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, first President of the Museum.

THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM

"In order to know what man is, we ought to know what man has been . . ."
—*Max Muller.*

". . . Charles Fletcher Lummis walked in." (from a picture taken in the 90's.)

MANY important things rode in to Southern California in the eighties over the shiny new-laid rails, but Charles Fletcher Lummis walked in.

"Don Carlos" brought a fluent pen, a compelling voice, boundless enthusiasm, limitless devotion to the Southwest, and an extraordinary fund of ideas and energy. With these things he began the rescue of the crumbling California Missions, created the spirit of "keeping California Californian," and founded a museum.

Thus does his unique figure loom flamboyantly into the fourth collegiate decade. For while it once was thought that when school days were over so was education, today the world does not hesitate to admit that education ought to go on all through life. By that token it may be said that the museums of Southern California are not only increasingly significant adjuncts to its collegiate system, but their contributions

DR. JAMES A. B. SCHERER
Southwest Museum Director, formerly President California Institute of Technology.

have helped to make adult education one of the most meaningful words in the modern Los Angeles vocabulary.

Twenty-six years ago the life of the Southwest Museum began in two little rooms in the old Chamber of Commerce Building on Broadway near Second. Under the leadership of Lummis and an outstanding group of Los Angeles pioneers, it did not fear to fare forth into existence with the proud ambition of maintaining "scientific standards as strict and as high as are anywhere held in the world's chief centers of culture," for, as they loyally declared in the Third Museum Bulletin, "It is the policy and faith of the Southwest Museum that the best in the world is just about good enough for this community."

The existence of the Museum really began with that of the Southwest Society on November 20, 1903, which was dedicated to research in archeology in the Southwest and to the founding of a free public museum in Los Angeles. In those days when Los Angeles was still one of the "remote places," the founders initiated a farsighted policy of securing effective contacts with the older centers of culture, and thus sought and obtained affiliation with the Archaeological Institute of America. Eight months after a charter had been granted, this far Western branch held third place among the Institute's 15 affiliated societies. In the third year it had become larger by 50 per cent than any other of the 20 branches of the Institute, including those of New York and Boston, and could already look back upon a career of sky-rocket brilliancy.

> "THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM—THREE YEARS OF SUCCESS!"—So rejoiced the Third Bulletin when it came out in May, 1907—"We have a Museum ALREADY. The sober story of it seems too good to be true. Undoubtedly it would not have come true in any other community. Only a population like that which is making Los Angeles a wonder to the world . . . is likely to build a Southwest Museum. At any rate, it is the only community that does so. For the Southwest Museum is now a fact."

The world could see and believe, as the back cover of the Bulletin invited it to do, by visiting Rooms 370 and 383 Pacific Electric Building, to which the Museum had now removed its growing collection, already augmented by the valuable fruits of three scientific expeditions of no amateur order.

Such were the dynamic, vigorous beginnings. A high tide of enthusiasm swept the Southwest Museum on through eleven years of progress and deposited it at last triumphantly in a permanent home high upon a hill, lofty and chaste, above the dust and rumble of traffic.

But almost simultaneously with the opening of the doors of the new building in the summer of 1914, the dread clouds of War overcast the bright sky above it. While in a reckless stream the world's money fed the flames of the European conflagration, the Museum's financial problem became acute. Magnificent progress had turned into tragic deceleration.

Daily, nevertheless, the devoted Curator, Hector Alliot, and his small staff climbed the rough hill. Supported chiefly by two loyal benefactors, Dr. Norman Bridge and Mr. Jared S. Torrance, the Museum carried on, under pressure of want and discouragement that tried it to the last strand of resistance.

The serpent of wisdom and the eagle of vision and power, as carved on an ancient Aztec symbol, were engraved on the Museum cornerstone, together with the motto *Mañana flor de sus ayeres*—Tomorrow shall be the flower of their yesterdays,—but with each year ending in a deficit, and hope sinking toward its lowest ebb during the economic depression of 1921-22, it seemed as though the eagle and the serpent had fallen wearily asleep.

The Southwest Museum—". . . in a permanent home upon a hill, lofty and chaste."

After eleven fat years thus came eleven lean ones of perilous uncertainty and flickering hope, drawing to a sad close in 1925 with the death of the man who had been the Museum's staunchest and at times sole support. Yet death now spelled regeneration. Although the million dollar bequest of Dr. Norman Bridge dwindled to less than half of what he had intended, it provided a permanent endowment. The Southwest Museum picked up the threads of its broken career, and guided by the skilled hand of Dr. James A. B. Scherer, called as the Director of its renascence, it began to weave again the firm and splendid fabric of its destiny.

The Museum was solemnly rededicated to its original purpose, with its chosen subject, archaeology, humanized and expanded into the newer anthropology—the Science of Man. On the first day after the new income became available, it sent out its fourth field expedition, with brilliant results. Forgotten contacts with Eastern research centers were revived with the appointment of Dr. Alfred Vincent Kidder of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as Research Associate, while later on M. R. Harrington, Indian authority and archaeologist of national reputation, was appointed Research Fellow.

From dusty storehouses crowded with curious and unrelated objects, museums have emerged in the last century into full-blooded supplements to the American educational system. Concentrating all its resources on a single vital subject, the Southwest Museum has, in four years, placed itself high in the ranks of such modern museums. Its extensive libraries, without equal in this part of the world for study of the Southwest, are available every afternoon of the year to students from everywhere. Cooperation is the keynote of its new growth. With the assistance of the Teachers College of the University of California at Los Angeles it carries on a notable Saturday school in Indian handicrafts and allied activities. In the field of adult education it offers courses of free Sunday lectures which provide a real contribution to knowledge, for nowhere

The Los Angeles University Club is one of many similar clubs throughout Southern California. No small part of their membership is drawn from the alumni of Southland colleges.

else in Southern California is regular instruction in Anthropology being given, either inside or outside the classroom. Its highest aim within the building itself is to "inject vision and reality into its displays. To simplify and humanize has become the trend of today, and the museum-goer profits there to this extent: that where formerly he spent an afternoon seeing the various tools the Indians made, going away astonished, bewildered, perplexed, exhausted, today he can spend an hour in seeing how the Indians lived, and carry a fresh, pleasant memory away with him."

When one enters the Casa de Adobe, Spanish-Californian hacienda of the Southwest Museum, one steps into California of a century ago. "One cannot help stepping into it, for it is everywhere . . . the Casa is not a repository of objects; it is itself an object out of the past. It was not built to house objects, but to provide them a setting; and it is not a museum, simply a home."

Thus have the yesterdays flowered in the Southwest Museum. It fulfills a purpose and sets a goal, bending its best efforts toward the progress of knowledge by means of scientific research in a vast and important field, and presenting the results of its study in a vividly significant and understandable manner. Here man becomes acquainted with himself; he learns the lessons of his origins and his progress through the ages as he is in few places enabled to do,—for here the past is not dead and sunk into the dust of dullness and decay, but lives anew.

A series of courts, cloisters and impressive buildings rising in a park of native live oaks form the handsome California Institute campus. Dabney Hall of the Humanities, left, and Gates Chemical Laboratory, right.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

"Where slept perennial night shall science rise."
—*Timothy Dwight.*

SAID the Father-President of San Fernando College to Junipero Serra one hundred and sixty years ago, "You are going forth to labor in the Mystic Vineyard of California."

The words held a portent greater than the pious missionary knew. Not even with his own inspired vision could Fra Junipero have conceived when at last he stood upon the alluring yet barren shore of California, what prodigal branches this desert vineyard should produce—what resplendent fruits it should put forth.

Cattle and sheep and grapes were of the riches of the Southland half a century ago, but greatest of all its golden abundance were the fruits of the mind that began to ripen then in this mystic, golden garden.

Out of Don Benito Wilson's vineyard by the mountains, and the orange groves of Pasadena that succeeded it, have risen in these six collegiate decades a cluster of institutions whose fame has penetrated to the farthest reaches of the earth, and upon whose learned achievements world progress has been founded.

This period has witnessed in Pasadena the erection of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, the opening of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, the growth of the California Institute of Technology into the greatest technical institution in the West, and its acknowledgment as one of the world's foremost centers of scientific research.

These noble halls, where elusive atom and recalcitrant electron have acknowledged masters, and to which world-scientists make pilgrimage, owe their inception to the desire of a plain and simple-hearted man to found a little college.

This admirable old gentleman was Amos G. Throop. He had been denied all except a meagre education in his own youth, and now that he had accumulated a small fortune, and had come West, he became filled with a desire to make the opportunities he had missed available to others. In 1886 he bought a home in Pasadena, in an orange grove, where beds of giant callas swayed whitely among the dark-leaved trees, and very quickly he endeared himself to the infant community by his endless acts of unpretentious kindness and his deeds of generosity. They elected him to the City Council and later chose him Mayor. Affectionately they came to call him "Father" Throop.

AMOS G. THROOP
". . . gave to Pasadena the college of which he had dreamed."

In 1891 he gave to Pasadena the college of which he had dreamed. Educational experts, including leaders from its veteran neighbors, the University of Southern California, now eleven years old, advised with the founders in its organization. The school started out in a three-story business block in the center of town, under the ambitious name of "Throop University," endowed not only with Father Throop's wealth, but with his promise of consecrating "all his energy to its support." This he faithfully did until his death three years later.

By the end of the first year it was determined to make manual training the leading feature of the school, with the ambition of fostering "a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent manual labor." Thus Throop became the pioneer in manual training teaching, not only in California, but west of Chicago.

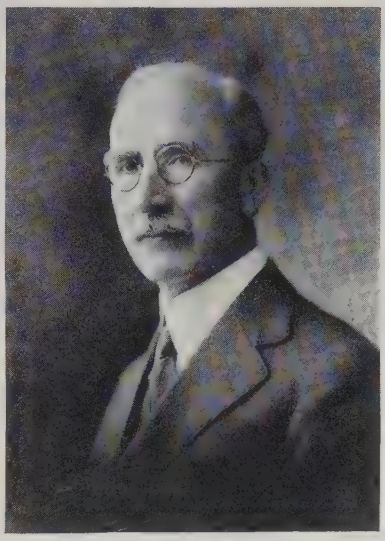
The city was small then, peopled by not more than 5,000 souls, and Throop became in a special degree the pride of Pasadena. The people held a tender feeling for it and for its founder. The activities of Throop became the activities of the community and the school always had a part in Pasadena civic undertakings. When Throop had its moments of triumph the whole city rejoiced.

Thirty-five students were enrolled when the doors of the "University" were formally opened on November 2, 1891, and by 1893 the number had increased to 165. In that year Throop came into possession of a home of its own. When East Hall, the first building, was completed, the whole town turned out to do the event honor.

Faculty and student body of old Throop Polytechnic Institute.

They called it "Father Throop Day," and made celebration for him and the new school. By this time, like other colleges that had trod the same way before it, Throop had abandoned the pretentious title of "University," and become Throop Polytechnic Institute.

The fame of Pasadena's charm had from the beginning attracted many cultured and wealthy visitors. They soon became residents, clustered into a little colony whose activities and tastes profoundly influenced the trend of custom and tradition in the young city during its formative years. They happened to be people noteworthy not only for their wealth, but for their refinement and education, and an outstanding attribute of the group was a genuine sense of civic pride and responsibility. Its members very quickly became identified with community interests, and hence one by one they were elected to the governing board of Throop.



Arthur H. Fleming, President of the California Institute Board of Trustees, who has had a major part in building the present great institution.

These men brought to the young institution not only the virile impulse of their ideals, ability, and courage, but the ripened fruits of wide experience and high talents trained in the greater cultural centers of the East. The addition of such men as Arthur H. Fleming, Dr. Norman Bridge, Dr. George E. Hale, James A. Culbertson, C. W. Gates, and Henry M. Robinson to the Board of Trustees was a leavening that rapidly evolved the idea of a "Greater Throop." With her banner upheld in the able hands of this body of far-sighted leaders, Throop Institute stood in the spring of 1910 upon the threshold of a transcendental change.

First unit of William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences, completed 1928. Today California Institute possesses nine major buildings noteworthy both for their handsome design and complete research equipment.

The proportion of college students in the Institute had been small from the beginning, so that the work of academy and normal departments had received the greater emphasis. However, early plans for "the special study of electricity and electrical appliances," and "special laboratory work to be offered mature students," had been faint, fluttering harbingers of future purposes unforeseen until events of 1910 stirred the old school to its deepest roots. Then was administered to the parent stock a thorough-going pruning and grafting process such as only men of sublimest confidence in their purpose and utmost certainty in their methods could have hoped to accomplish with successful outcome.

Acquisition of a beautiful new campus in the midst of a picturesque park of live oaks and the erection of a magnificent building—these achievements were impressive, but they were merely by-products of a deep-flowing tide of change that was sweeping Throop irresistibly onward into a new career. The normal department was discontinued; the academy department, with 288 students, was left behind in the old buildings. With but 35 college students remaining after this pruning, on September 21, 1910, the new-born Throop College of Technology set out to satisfy the growing need for trained engineers and builders of a vast field, as the only college west of the Mississippi devoted exclusively to engineering. "This contraction of numbers in the face of a great expansion of plan was probably the boldest step ever taken by an American educational institution."

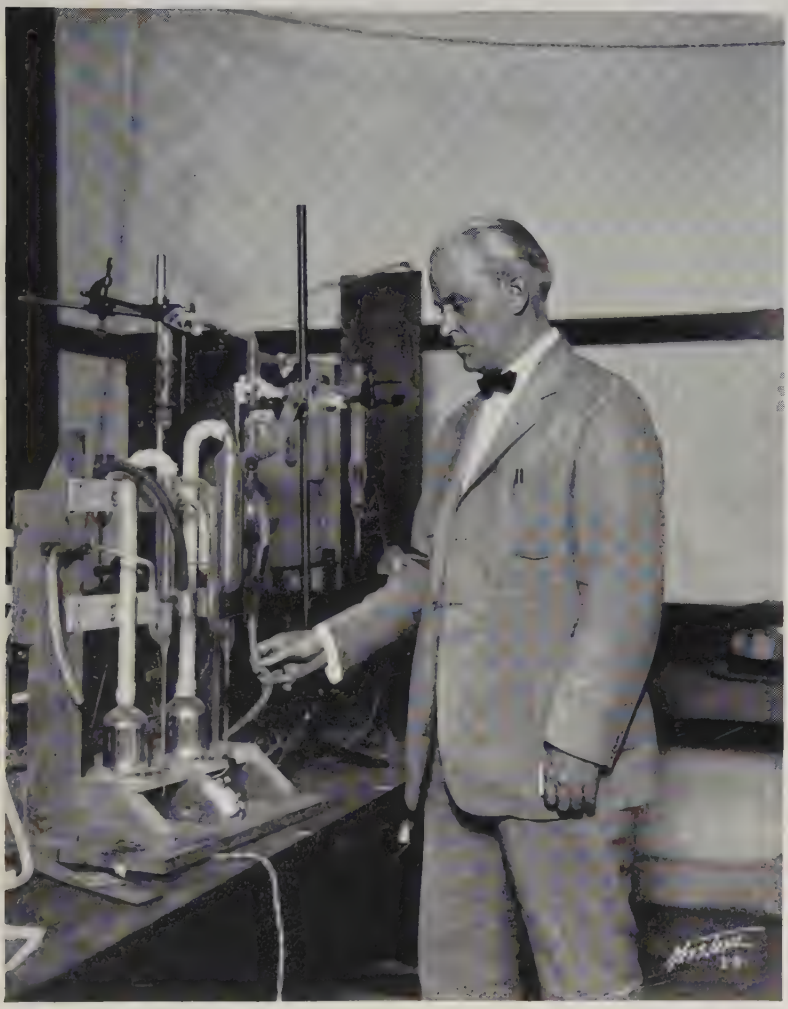
One year later, when a public polytechnic high school was voted into reality in Pasadena, Throop Academy went out of existence with its final commencement, on June 7, 1911. Thus had it fulfilled its destiny. The doctrine of manual training carried forth into California by its own graduates had taken firm hold in the State high school system, and the work of Throop was supplanted by that of its own offspring. The following year Pasadena Polytechnic High School moved into the quarters of the old Throop Academy and the Academy faculty became the faculty of the new High School.

There were many undercurrents of regret at the passing of the old school. There were those who shed tears, and those who stormed and scoffed at the infant prodigy across the town, so heedlessly abandoning its parent to walk alone. There were those who called it sacrilege, but after all, the Founder had truly built beyond himself, and in the new Throop lay a superb acknowledgment of his unrealized prevision. For a long time, though, the voices of the scoffers and the sentimentalists rumbled underground, and their bitterness cast shadows across the first effortful days. But those who held the interest of the College at heart walked in the confidence of their faith, and "quietly, unruffled, the scientific infant sped along the channels of progressive evolution." Not with febrile words, but with steady, intelligent, and richly productive action Throop College of Technology met the acerbic challenge of its detractors.

From the building dedicated a year before "to the kingdom of the truth—to the strength and skill of wisdom, the purity and bravery of youth—" issued forth in silent triumph on June 5, 1911, the first graduates upon whom Throop College of Technology conferred its degrees. They were only three, but there were those who could already see the future brilliant company that should one day similarly go forth, to join them.

In its first President on the new campus, Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, Throop College possessed an administrator of ability and foresight, who set himself with ardor and conviction to the all-important task of guiding the first steps of the infant school into channels of sound policy and upward growth. During the ten years of his effective administration, beside the development of solidly-grounded professional undergraduate courses in engineering, Throop entered upon two profoundly significant lines of progress. Throop College set about to distinguish itself beyond other technical schools by building up first, a Faculty whose vitality, creativeness, and scientific ability should be second to none the world over, and second, by emphasizing humanistic studies, in order that Throop should produce not only master engineers, but above all, cultured citizens.

As the year 1910 had been fraught with changes of deep-rooted importance in the history of Throop, so 1920 nourished events of far-reaching consequence. Shortly after Dr. Scherer's resignation in that year because of ill health, an Executive Council was formed to take over the administrative work customarily devolving upon a president. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, who had joined the staff as Director of the splendidly equipped new Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, gift of Dr. Norman Bridge, was



DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

Under his leadership the California Institute of Technology has become one of the world's acknowledged centers of scientific research.

made Chairman. The other members of the Council elected by the Board of Trustees were Arthur H. Fleming, George E. Hale, Arthur A. Noyes, Henry M. Robinson, and Edward C. Barrett, Secretary. Allan C. Balch, Thomas H. Morgan, and William B. Munro were later added to the Council.

With the addition of such names as those of Millikan, Bateman, Michelson, Morgan, and Noyes to its Faculty, the Institute's dedication to a future of ever-increasing devotion to research and pure science was confirmed.

On February 10, 1920, a momentous action by the Board of Trustees signalized the completion of Throop's transformation. From its minority, encircled within the narrow bounds of local relationships, it had emerged into a technical institution of national significance, already looking outward toward far reaches of scientific growth beyond the boundaries of nationalism. A new name was given it as the final patent of its maturity. Throop College of Technology became California Institute of Technology. It was a bold, clear-cut stroke, in keeping with the fearlessly progressive traditions of the past.

Million-volt transformer (left, rear), in the California Institute High-Potential Laboratory, was first of this voltage at any American college. The Laboratory also houses a million-volt X-ray tube used in physical research. Compare size of students (in front of transformer) and suspended voltmeter sphere in center with electric spark in opposite picture.

The name of Throop Hall was given to the main building of the campus in commemoration of the pioneer founder, but the magnanimity of his contribution cannot be forgotten anyway, for he gave himself as well as his fortune.

The roster of individual benefactors who have followed in his footsteps is a surpassingly brilliant page in the record of California Institute of Technology, and upon it are recorded gifts whose generosity and value have never been exceeded in the history of educational progress. It has required tremendous financial support to make possible the rapid development of this highly specialized institution, especially in its fields of research.

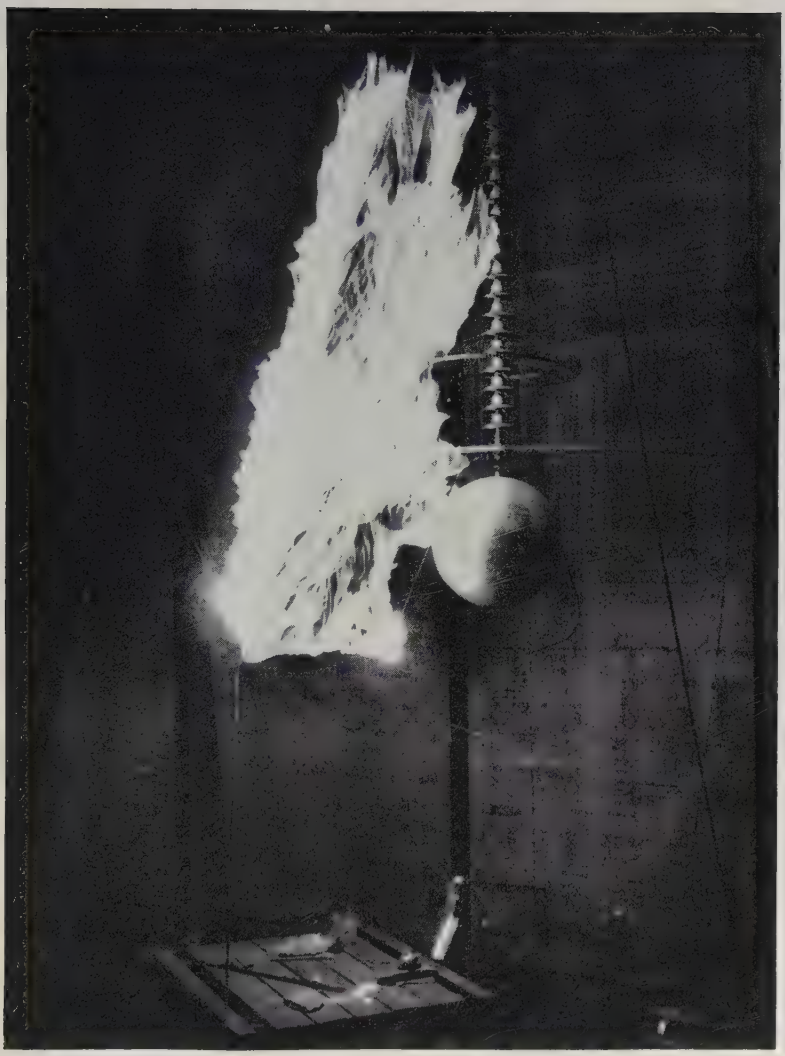
It was largely under the leadership and with outstanding financial support of the President of the Board, Mr. A. H. Fleming, that the original move to the new campus and the succeeding growth of the first ten years was possible.

In 1917 the chemistry building, named the Gates Chemical Laboratory from its donors, Messrs. C. W. Gates and P. G. Gates, was erected and equipped, and Dr. Arthur A. Noyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology became its Director.

When Throop College of Technology made its start in the world in June of 1910, the daring and originality of its program attracted the attention of educators everywhere, and messages of encouragement and congratulation were legion. At the last there came an unexpected cablegram. It was from Skibo Castle, and its simple message read, "May Institute fulfill highest hopes of warmest friends—Carnegie."

The funds which had made progress thus far possible were all contributed by generous local donors. The huge building itself represented a gift of only 20 benefactors. When President Scherer read this cable message at the dedication ceremony, he said, "I have always believed that such men as Carnegie have at least one thing in common with heaven . . . it is their way to help those who have learned how to help themselves."

Through the marching decades since that day, the President's subtle prophecy has been nobly verified. As the Institute has accomplished firm forward steps by its own impulsion, it has been encouraged and aided into new ones by a long series of liberal donations from the various Carnegie Foundations.



Molten rainbows—roar of baby thunder—this 40-foot spark is produced by the California Institute's million-volt apparatus used in testing high voltage equipment and furthering research in the field of super-power transmission.

Also of commanding importance in the growth of the Institute have been the contributions of the Rockefeller foundations—the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation, through the National Research Council. The most recent and perhaps the most striking provision made for the Institute by this group is the gift of the International Education Board, announced October 28, 1928, for the erection of a great telescope planned to surpass by five to ten times the power of the present largest astronomical instrument in the world, and for the construction on the Institute campus of an astrophysical laboratory and optical shop to supplement the work of the telescope, of which more will be said later on.

In the form of munificent foundations, the great world of commerce today renders back its debt to science. Funds for special research have been given to the Insti-

tute by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), the Petroleum Institute—through the National Research Council, the Standard Oil Company of California, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and in 1924 a High-Potential Research Laboratory was built and equipped on the campus through the cooperation of the Southern California Edison Company.

An appropriation for the erection and maintenance of a School of Aeronautics has been provided by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, from which important developments in aviation and its allied sciences may be expected.

In 1928 was completed the first unit of the William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences, named in recognition of the late Mr. Kerckhoff's liberal gifts to the Institute. To take charge of the work in these laboratories the Institute called Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan of Columbia University, President of the National Academy of Sciences, and recognized as one of the world's leading genetists.

Such generous contributions have made possible at the Institute the realization of the ideal of perfection in experimental facilities and excellence of instruction to an unusual extent. Along with the brilliant leadership of Robert A. Millikan and George E. Hale, as members of the Executive Council, to financial resource has been added an extraordinarily liberal attitude toward research on the part of the California Institute Trustees, with the result that in 20 years the Institute has become one of the world's acknowledged centers of scientific research.

Its gifted leaders have opened ways through uncharted wildernesses of matter, and swept the world on to new frontiers of knowledge. Highly important researches have been completed in many fields, while the "cosmic ray" experiments conducted by the great scientific genius of the West, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, have indicated "that all about us, in the stars, the nebulae, or in the depths of space, a creative process, [as well as the destructive process of atomic change and disintegration, already well known to science] is going on, and the heretofore mysterious cosmic rays . . . are announcements broadcast through the heavens of the birth of the elements."

Thus the Millikan experiments constitute the first discovery of evidence that this is a changing, dynamic, and continuously evolving world, instead of a static or merely disintegrating one.

Here where science is exalted and research enthroned,

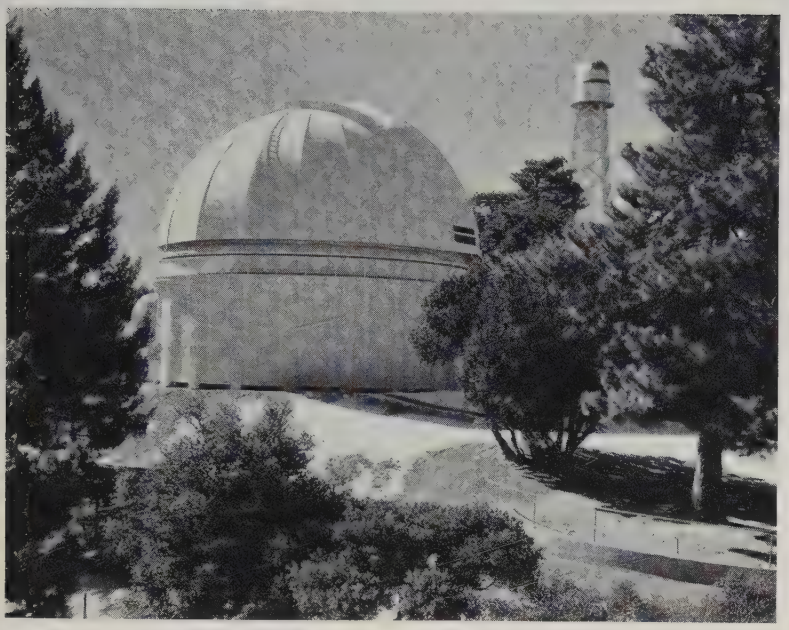
> "What hope for the fine-nerved humanities
> That made earth gracious once with gentler arts?"

Even "in the unsympathetic environment of physics and chemistry laboratories, among switchboards and test-tube racks, and a varied assortment of distracting sounds and smells," sustained emphasis upon humanistic studies has been a distinctive feature of the California Institute through two decades of intense application to scientific advance.

Largely through the initiative of Dr. William B. Munro has come very recently the physical expression of this solicitude, in the erection of the beautiful "Hall of the Humanities," gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dabney. Now in the unusually sympathetic environment it affords, the progress of the Humanities at the Institute is strengthened and enhanced by his magnetic leadership, and by lectures from visiting scholars from other institutions, such as Dr. Max Farrand of the neighboring Huntington Library.

Impressive as the achievements of the two brief decades of its existence have been, California Institute looks only forward. In the mind of the great Chairman of its Executive Council, Dr. Millikan, California Institute, in 1929, is but entering upon the fullness of its opportunity.

"An extraordinary opportunity is before us at this moment," were his words at the opening assembly of the nineteenth academic year, September, 1929. ". . . it is an opportunity such as occurs not once in a century, perhaps scarcely once in three centuries. . . . We are at an extraordinary moment in the history of the world. We are extraordinarily placed both in time and in space for making our outstanding contribution to the future . . . we are laying the foundations of an institution which can be adapted to the conditions of life which exist at this particular point in time and space, instead of building our traditions upon conditions which existed in the past. . . . It is a sublime opportunity . . . to build into the structure which is being created here, a structure of the type which represents the longest-lived entity on this earth, a great research and educational center."



"From the first, Mount Wilson has seemed to be the chosen spot from which the most highly developed means of inter-steller observation should rise toward the heavens."

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

"Globed from the atoms, falling slow or swift
They see the suns, they see the systems lift
Their forms;"

—*Lucretius on* "Life and Death."
Paraphrase by Mallock.

FOR the abundant product of his fruitful vineyard and his multifarious ranching enterprises, Don Benito Wilson had need of wine-casks, and fence-posts, shakes, and pickets, and orange boxes. Thus, back in 1864, did a pioneer of pioneers conceive the dream of putting to use not only the wealth of the valley soil, but of a timbered mountain top.

With pick and shovel and blast he cut a zigzag trail through pungent thickets of sage-brush and red-barked manzanita, and carved footroom from the granite-seamed wall of Mount Wilson, the lofty peak above Pasadena that still bears his name.

In the end, the timber proved unsuited for the making of wine-casks, too soft for pickets and shakes, and Don Benito abandoned the unique undertaking. Nevertheless, Mount Wilson was to yield a noble harvest. Unknowing, Don Benito had blazed a skyward trail destined to lead toward spaces still untraced, infinitely beyond the summit of his high mountain top. By his arduous and unrewarded effort, its rough, broad summit was first made accessible to men—and then, to Science—twenty-seven years later.

Don Benito's trail had been washed and rutted by many rains and the chaparral had spread outward to cover up his intrusion before the hunters and sight-seers of the Boom migration awoke the slumbrous memory of the "Old Wilson Trail." Gradually it was cleared again, and once more human beings camped among the evergreens at the summit, and at night looked down upon the sparse lights of the infant cities in the valley below.

Then in the inflated summer of 1887 interest in the peak was quickened by announcement of the Spence gift to the University of Southern California for an observatory.

". . . a skyward trail destined to lead toward spaces still untraced, infinitely beyond the summit . . ."

The promised contribution seemed adequately to give substance to faith, and a 40-inch object-glass was ordered from the celebrated Cambridgeport grinders, Alvan Clark and Sons. The optical glass, fused in Paris, was already started on its long annealing process when the Boom and its attendant enthusiasms collapsed with a shuddering sigh. The $50,000 property promised by Spence—a business lot in the heart of downtown Los Angeles—depreciated to the point of worthlessness, and the University of Southern California gave up every extraneous interest and concentrated desperately on holding out on its original campus alone.

But in the meantime, Harvard University looked westward, seeking a site for a branch observatory. In April, 1889, a committee that included Professor Pickering of Harvard and Alvan Clark investigated the merits of Mount Wilson. Accompanied by a group of delighted Pasadena citizens, and a thirteen-inch telescope transported by a burro pack train, they climbed the mountain. Three years later, on April 7, 1892, when it seemed as though time were placing the seal of permanence upon the long-desired observatory, President Eliot of Harvard came west to inspect the site. He was escorted up the mountain by the celebrated T. S. C. Lowe, W. S. Monroe, Walter Raymond, and other prominent Pasadenans. They christened the peak Mount Harvard and President Eliot replied with a fitting address.*

However, the hopes of the astronomically-minded Pasadenans were destroyed for a second time. Harvard abandoned the site, principally, it was declared, because of its limited water supply and its superabundance of rattlesnakes. The telescope was forthwith taken down from the mountain, and Harvard University established its branch observatory in South America. For ten years Mount Wilson was forgotten by science.

Meanwhile, the glass ordered in happier days by the University of Southern California lay in the workshop of Alvan Clark, unfinished and unpaid for, destined never to reveal the stars as they shine over California. In the summer of 1892, a rising young astronomer, George Ellery Hale, heard accidentally of the unlucky Spence discs. He was then a faculty member of the new-born University of Chicago which was waiting to open its doors for the first time, in September of that year. Inspired by the thought of what might be accomplished with such a telescope, Hale threw himself into the task of finding a benefactor who would buy it for the University. This was the inception of the great Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where the Spence glass was at last installed, and is still the largest refracting telescope in use.

Ten years more, and in 1902 a dispatch to a Chicago paper announced the establishment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. At Yerkes, Hale read with

*Mount Harvard is the highest of the spurs which flank Mount Wilson.

". . . three years later . . . President Eliot of Harvard came west to inspect the site. He was escorted up the mountain by the celebrated T. S. C. Lowe, W. S. Monroe, Walter Raymond and other prominent Pasadenans."

intense interest of the provision for large funds solely for scientific research. It seemed almost too good to be true. Then came his own appointment to a special committee of the Institution formed to report on a project for establishing a solar observatory.

Old Mount Wilson was recommended by the astronomer-investigator sent to the Southwest, and Dr. Hale and Professor Campbell of the committee went immediately to Pasadena. They ascended the mountain for the first time in June, 1903.

"Previous observations of the Sun at Pike's Peak, Mount Etna, and Mount Hamilton," said Dr. Hale later, "had in no wise prepared me for my experience on Mount Wilson."

Clear atmosphere, mild climate, few clouds, little rain and much calm, suitable altitude, freedom from fogs and humidity, and an unusually large amount of available ground at the summit, made Mount Wilson eminently fitted to meet the requirements of the projected observatory, of which Dr. Hale was now tentatively offered the directorship.

That autumn, temporarily detained in Chicago, Hale impatiently awaited news of action on the observatory project. The day after the Carnegie Executive Committee meeting passed dismally, and failed to bring the telegram which he had so longingly expected. Instead, a brief newspaper report, listing projects approved, stated that these would exhaust the income for the year, and made no mention of the solar observatory, which had been found to be too costly.

It was a crushing disappointment. But nevertheless, out of the cloudless sky above Mount Wilson "the beckoning outposts of the universe" called him irresistibly. He arrived again in Pasadena on December 20, 1903. Within a week, carrying a small telescope, he ascended Mount Wilson. His faith in the site was reconfirmed. But with inadequate instruments, and no funds, the prospects seemed as dubious as they were alluring.

That season brought to Dr. Hale a ripening acquaintance with John D. Hooker of Los Angeles, a layman strongly attracted by the lure of celestial exploration. As winter was pressing swiftly on toward spring, a gift of $1,000 came from him. It provided the first rock upon which the brilliant scientific career of Mount Wilson was founded.

DR. GEORGE ELLERY HALE

"Under the guidance of this extraordinarily gifted scientist and creative administrator, the Mount Wilson Observatory rose swiftly to a position of supremacy."

February 29, accompanied by one carpenter and two burros loaded with tools and supplies, Dr. Hale started for the mountain. The next day, light-hearted for the beloved task it was now possible to initiate, he commenced to render habitable the old log cabin known as the "Casino," which was turned over to his use by the owners of the mountain.

Thus Dr. Hale tells the story:

"The 'Casino' was an ancient log cabin, formerly used by summer visitors at Strain's Camp, but long since fallen into decay . . . a great hole in its roof offered an ample view of the heavens as we lay in our cots during the first nights. While the carpenter repaired the roof I extracted the remaining fragments from the [broken] windows and fitted them with new glass. When nails, putty or other supplies were needed I walked down the nine-mile trail, rode my bicycle to Pasadena, and returned in the same way . . . Needless to say, my costume was that of a California pioneer and I took home with me abundant quantities of the powdered dust collected on the slides and trail.

"Meanwhile I had sent to the Yerkes Observatory for instruments and for Ferdinand Ellerman, who had long been my friend and assistant . . . After hearing of the winter glories of California, he was little prepared for the wild snow-storm that struck us during our first ascent of the trail . . . we had some distant reminders of Wisconsin on the mountain top during March . . .

"On Sunday, April 10, 1904, the telescope was at last ready for trial. The sun rose resplendently in a cloudless sky, and its image as first seen on our focusing screen was sharply defined . . . but asymmetrical heating of the building-paper tube of the long horizontal telescope blurred the image before a photograph could be snapped . . . Ellerman and I were alone on the mountain and must do the work without delay, as I was booked to leave for the National Academy meeting in Washington two days later. . . . We attacked the 60-foot tube. By nightfall we were ready. Visitors to the mountain, when asked in Pasadena next day what they had seen said, 'Two men working like devils.'"

The next morning, success rewarded their feverish efforts. As soon as the desired photographs were taken, Dr. Hale started down the mountain on winged feet, and left the following day for Washington, with the precious negatives in his bag. Presented before the officers of the Carnegie Institution, their wordless eloquence secured almost immediately a $10,000 appropriation for the summer's work. This was carried on as a joint expedition by the Institution and the Yerkes Observatory, which supplied instruments and the staff. The greatest problem that now arose was that of transporting building material and instruments over the trail from the valley. The "New Trail" from Pasadena that now supplemented Don Benito's trail, which begins at Sierra Madre, was at some points little more than two feet wide. It was adapted for packing with burros, but heavy castings, some of them weighing over 200 pounds, had to be got up some other way.

A carriage was improvised from an old-fashioned two-wheeled baggage truck, but it quickly became evident that a different arrangement would be necessary for the heavier parts of large instruments. So an unique vehicle was designed. It was an underslung affair, mounted on four automobile wheels with rubber tires, the distance between them limited by the width of the trail to 24 inches. A large horse pulled the load, and both pairs of wheels were provided with steering gear; one man guiding the forward wheels with a hand wheel, while another walked behind to control the rear wheels with a tiller. Controlling and steering the strange equipage on the rough, narrow mountain trail was a difficult and dangerous task, but before the first year was out fifty round trips had been successfully completed.

The results of the summer's expedition even exceeded their high expectations. In the fall Dr. Hale returned to Washington to report to a meeting of the Carnegie Institution Executive Committee. Unexpected funds had become available, and he was advised by Dr. Wolcott, the Secretary, to revive the original Observatory project. This called for so large an expenditure that he presented it doubtfully, offering the Committee an alternative proposal of continuing the work as a Yerkes Observatory expedition. Shortly after the meeting he set out for California again, without hearing their decision. The news of it followed him west, and only caught up with him as he ascended the mountain itself once more. He thus describes it: "About two weeks later, when I had returned to California and had reached Martin's Camp on my way up Mount Wilson, I was called to the old single-wire telephone that ran to Pasadena. A telegram had just arrived . . . saying that the Executive Committee had appropriated $150,000 per year for two years, and had authorized the immediate execution of the larger plan! The opportunity meant everything to me."

Under the guidance of this extraordinarily gifted scientist and creative administrator, the Mount Wilson Observatory rose swiftly to a position of supremacy. Its success has been determined by the stamp of men who have constituted its staff, and the achievements of such scholars as Dr. Hale gathered around him from the very start have been conditioned only upon the grade of the facilities provided for their work.

From the first, Mount Wilson has seemed to be the chosen spot from which the world's most highly developed means of inter-stellar observation should rise toward the heavens. When completed, the 40-inch Spence glass which so deviously had found its way into the Yerkes Observatory instead of to Mount Wilson, was the largest refracting telescope in the world. As work with it showed what possibilities were opened up by its power, Dr. Hale began to dream of obtaining a still larger reflecting telescope. Generous financial assistance from his father, William E. Hale, led to ordering a 60-inch disc from the glassmakers of France. The work of grinding it was begun at

". . . some distant reminders of Wisconsin on the mountain top during March . . ."

Yerkes, but funds could not be obtained for the mounting and dome, and when the Mount Wilson Observatory became a reality, the disc was given to the Carnegie Institution and brought to completion in the new optical shop of the Observatory in Pasadena. Mounting and dome were provided by the Carnegie Institution, and observations with the huge glass were begun in 1908. For years it was the largest telescope in use, only to be superseded by the greatest of all telescopes—the 100-inch Hooker disc—which was set up on the mountain beside it, eight years later.

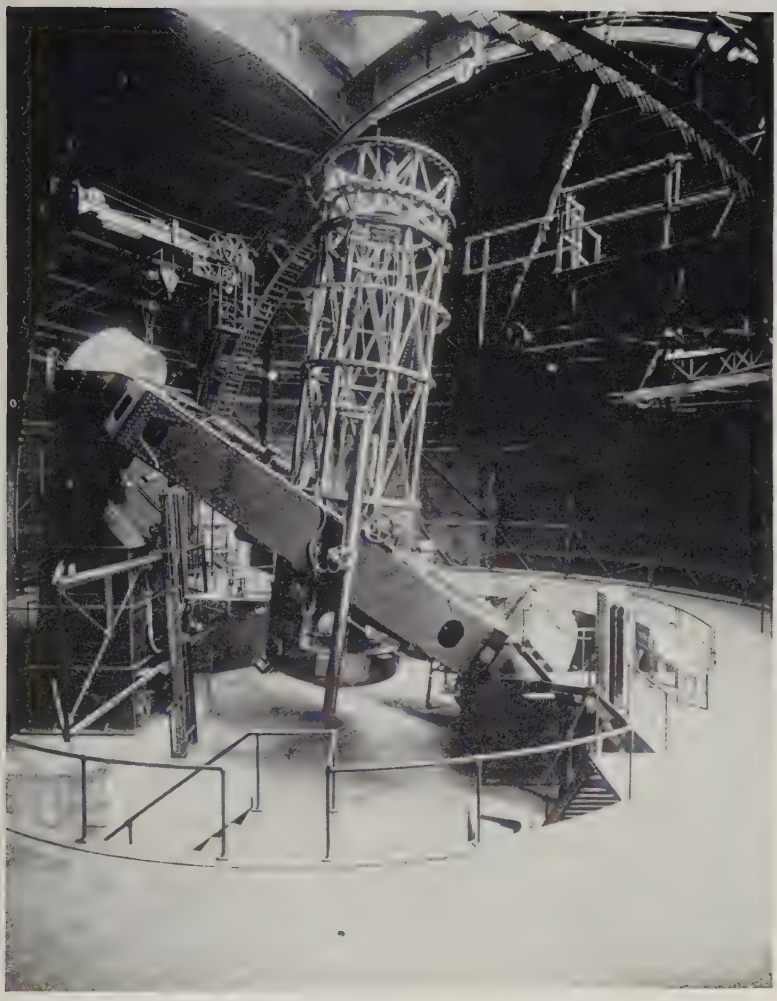
Astrophysics—the union of astronomy and physics—had been Hale's ideal from a very early period. It became also the ideal of the Mount Wilson Observatory—through the joint use of these sciences to widen our knowledge of the heavens and also of the nature of matter in its many forms. The 60-inch telescope offered many new and powerful methods of attack on these problems, and knowledge pressed on into fields of space opened for the first time by its greater light-grasping power.

Its success aroused not only the enthusiasm of astronomers and scientists, but spurred on the interest which four years previously had caused John D. Hooker to give financial aid to Hale's pioneer observations on the mountain. Now he supported the idea of building a telescope of seven-foot aperture. He provided $25,000 to make the dream come true, and then before the glass could be ordered, increased his gift to $45,000 to provide for a still larger mirror, 100 inches in diameter. This was in 1906, and in 1910 the precise task of grinding the great reflector was begun.

It was the beginning of six long years of work, with progress deferred and interrupted many times. When many difficulties were at last overcome and the mirror had finally been brought to perfection, half a million dollars were still needed for the mounting and a building in which to house the colossal silvered disc.

In 1910 Andrew Carnegie visited the Observatory, and was deeply impressed by the project. He wanted the Carnegie Institution of Washington to supply the additional funds necessary to carry it to completion, but the Institution's entire income was required to provide for the annual expenses of its ten departments of research. Nearly a year passed. Dr. Hale was on his way to Egypt. At the Italian border he bought a local newspaper in which an American cable had caught his eye—Andrew Carnegie, by a gift of ten million dollars, had doubled the endowment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. And in his letter to the Trustees at that time, Mr. Carnegie had written:

"I hope the work at Mount Wilson will be vigorously pushed, because I am so



". . . the Hooker telescope, collecting 160,000 times as much light as the human eye, has revealed more than a thousand million stars."

anxious to hear the expected results from it. I should like to be satisfied before I depart, that we are going to repay to the old land some part of the debt we owe them by revealing more clearly than ever to them the new heavens."

Thus the completion and erection of the 100-inch Hooker telescope, so named at Mr. Carnegie's special request, was made possible. In 1916 the precious mirror, 13 inches thick, weighing nearly five tons, was hauled with painstaking caution to the summit of Mount Wilson, over the "New Trail" which by now had been widened into an automobile road.

The results obtained with it surpassed every expectation. Three hundred years before, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Galileo's telescope with a lens about 2¼ inches in diameter, or an area eighty times that of the pupil of the eye, suddenly expanded the known stellar universe by revealing nearly half a million stars as compared with the few thousands previously within range. Three centuries later the 100-inch mirror of the Hooker telescope, collecting 160,000 times as much light as the human eye, has revealed more than a thousand million stars!

To the researches of Galileo with his little telescope and primitive equipment "we are chiefly indebted for our escape from the magic and superstition of the past.

". . . a new and vast conception of an ordered cosmos . . ." This gorgeous spiral nebula is the familiar "Big Bear," Ursa Major, photographed with the Mount Wilson Observatory 60-inch reflector.

. . . The basis of science is the knowledge of natural law, and we owe the conquest of law to astronomy. . . . Pushing back the hampering boundaries of the universe and advancing step by step into larger and larger spheres . . . it brought a new and vast conception of an ordered cosmos. . . . While the gain since Galileo's time seems enormous, the possiblities go far beyond." Today the Mount Wilson Observatory, in conjunction with its scientific neighbor, the California Institute of Technology, looks forward to the making of a 200-inch telescope, rendered feasible by improved means of glass manufacture within the last quarter-century, shown practicable by the success of the 100-inch mirror, and assured of actual existence by funds given to the California Institute through the generosity of the International Education Board. The projected Astrophysical Observatory and Laboratory is to be conducted by the California Institute in close cooperation with the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution. It will be designed to supplement, not to duplicate, the Mount Wilson Observatory.

Construction of the laboratory on the grounds of the Institute will go forward within the year, and extensive investigation is being conducted to determine the best possible site for the location of this greatest of telescopes, while experimental work on the construction of the lens and of its accessories is being actively prosecuted.

The Observatory Council, in charge of the entire project, consists of Dr. George E. Hale, Chairman, Robert A. Millikan, Arthur A. Noyes, Henry M. Robinson, and John A. Anderson. The Advisory Committee includes such scholars as Walter S. Adams, Chairman, Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, Charles G. Abbot, Director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Albert A. Michelson, Head of the Department of Physics, University of Chicago, Henry N. Russell, Director of the Observatory of Princeton University.

It is their belief that the 200-inch telescope will be fully ten times as powerful as the 100-inch reflector, penetrating more than three times as far into space, opening for investigation an unexplored sphere thirty times the volume of that hitherto sounded. "Can one doubt that a telescope powerful enough to carry . . . these studies far beyond our present possibilities will prove profitable, not merely to the astronomer, but to the physicist, the chemist, and to all who utilize the results of science in the many-sided problems of modern life?"

". . . this magnificent Library, jewel-like in its perfection of content and environment . . ."

THE HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

"What is lovely never dies."—*Aldrich.*

WHEN Henry E. Huntington died, in 1927, the inquisitive hands of an appraiser found, hidden in the obscure depths of a closet in his sumptuous Georgian home, an unmarked box. It contained a sheaf of excellent sketches—early landscapes of San Marino. They were from the hand of the great railway magnate himself.

He came to Southern California just before the twentieth century opened, and threw his resources of capital, ability, and railroading experience gained under the tutelage of his famous uncle, Collis P. Huntington, into building electric railways in Southern California. Within ten years he had developed the greatest interurban electric system on earth. Where his empire of lines converged in downtown Los Angeles he built the city's first large office building, at Sixth and Main Streets. His advent marked for it the turning point from a small city to a metropolis. Huntington had laid away his sketches and brought the Machine Age to Los Angeles.

For the first time since the eighties, real estate moved in large quantities. Southern California grew very wealthy, and a tremendous fortune became concentrated in Huntington's hands. Riches and leisure now enabled him to gratify the artistic urge that lay beneath his business-like exterior by amassing a collection in fine arts.

Thus in every age since the world's first artist painted bison by torchlight in the caves of the Pyrenees, 30,000 years ago, art has been sustained and culture nourished by the riches of such captains of industry, who as they yield to the demands of utility, sometimes conceal behind a forthright manner the souls of artists and the hearts of scholars.

Wealth enabled Huntington to express the longing suggested in his fugitive early sketches; business taught him to apply the rules of concentration and specialization to art collecting. During 15 years of intelligent selection he brought together at his San Marino home an unrivalled collection of eighteenth century English paintings, supplemented by the most complete assemblage of written sources for study of the development of English and American culture that exists.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON

Immanent in the solution of the problem of acquiring wealth is the no less difficult problem of properly distributing it. The intelligently inquisitive scholar and the assiduously acquisitive egotist go through much the same motions as they lavish riches in assembling great collections, pursuing the objects of their desire across every sea and continent. But the test of a collection lies in its contribution to knowledge; and the test of a collector lies in the disposition he makes of his collection, whether he hoards it up selfishly like a miser, or puts its wealth of culture back into circulation for the public good.

When, on August 30, 1919, Huntington executed the indenture whereby he founded the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, he set the world a great example of enlightened beneficence, in the strikingly generous provisions he made to secure the fullest use and public benefit from his magnificent collections.

His stately Georgian home, white and chaste and perfect, upon a fair eminence rising from verdant expanses of lovely gardens, houses appropriately the eighteenth century paintings. It was completed in 1911. By then the collections were growing so rapidly that it very soon became necessary to plan a separate building for the books and manuscripts. Hence the Library building was begun in 1919, and it was then that Huntington created the trust by which these treasures were bequeathed to the people of California.

There are some 500 art pieces in the Gallery and the Memorial, a number that would seem modest were it not for their extraordinary value,—but the collection has been distinguished from the beginning by the fine taste and discrimination with which it was brought together. Additionally, the Library contains 820,000 manuscripts of immeasurable worth. Six years have been spent in the preliminary classification of this material. When it is completely indexed, a task which will require many years more, the Library will be an even greater center of literary research.

We are not, generally, accustomed to think of great libraries of rare books outside the British Museum, the possession of titled families, a number of Continental libraries and collections or the famous Morgan collection in New York. Yet here within but a few miles of Los Angeles is one of the finest libraries to be found anywhere.

With the same far-sighted discrimination that had characterized Huntington as a collector, he selected men of judgment and experience, of outstanding scholarship and cultural attainment, as the trustees of his priceless bequest. They are Henry Mauris Robinson, Chairman and Treasurer, George Ellery Hale, Vice-Chairman, Archer Milton Huntington, Robert Andrews Millikan, and Henry Smith Pritchett. In their hands he placed the titles to the property and the collections entire.

It was Huntington's generous desire that the collections, too rare and fragile for general handling, should, nevertheless, be made useful to the fullest extent. Thus, while free to the public, use of the Library was to be limited to reference. It was not to become merely a static depository, but to be itself an operating institution, vigorously prosecuting research, and in every way encouraging similar study, and creative work in history, literature, science, and art.

One of America's distinguished scholars, Dr. Max Farrand, has been chosen as Director of Research, and under his leadership the Library has proceeded in the belief that "there is only one attitude permissible for the encouragement of research, and that

The stately Georgian home houses appropriately the priceless eighteenth century paintings.

is to cooperate with scholarly work everywhere, and in every way that a library may be of service.

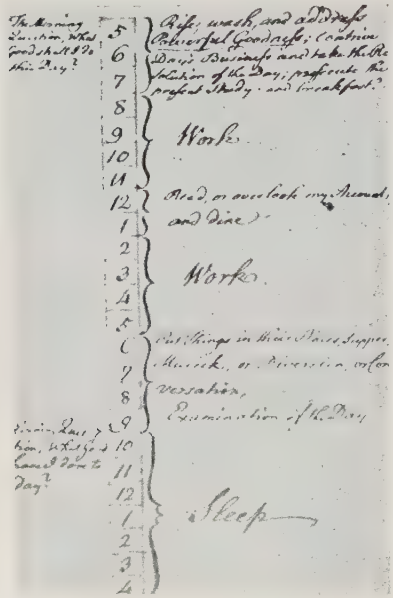
"To supplement the efforts of the permanent staff, and to keep in touch with developments in various parts of the world, provision has been made by the Huntington Library and Art Gallery for a research organization which will include Associates and Fellows from other institutions, and will assure competent and continuous use of the collections, instead of depending solely upon the chance visits of scholars."

Through a photostat department which has furnished many libraries and organizations and hundreds of individual scholars all over the world with copies of its unique material; through its own publications and through granting permission to reproduce unpublished manuscripts and to reprint rare books, the collections are made of the greatest service to distant scholars and to the public, by a wide dissemination of their contents and of the results of research.

Most important of all is the research in the development of civilization in England and America which is being carried on at the Library itself with the material in which the collections are especially strong.

"Pinkie" and "The Blue Boy" attract every visitor to the Drawing Room.

The Library and Gallery were first opened to the public in 1925, with a response of interest that each year increasingly has exceeded expectations, until in the twelve months between July 1, 1928, and June 20, 1929, its visitors numbered nearly 139,000.



Research students find a day well planned in Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

It is significant that 19,000 of them came in parties, including groups from the University of California at Berkeley, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, Pomona, Whittier, and Occidental Colleges, and the California Institute of Technology.

To visit the beautiful Georgian mansion and enter into the presence of the great paintings assembled there is to commune with the living genius of eighteenth century England, when art went to Court, and British culture flowered radiantly. There beauty becomes indeed "a possession and a reality."

And the spirit of all that is luminous, wonderful and profound in learning awaits within the high-ceiled Library, in the minute exquisiteness of Medieval manuscripts, in the Ellesmere Chaucer, the Gutenberg Bible, the First Folio of Shakespeare, the manuscript of Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography. In this magnificent Library, jewel-like in its perfection of content and environment,

"We are the heirs in equity
Of all the precious Past."

Pasadena College, nestled at the foot of the Sierra Madres, is one of the most beautifully situated of our schools.

PASADENA COLLEGE

"No inheritance can supply the want of a virtuous education."
—*Thomas Wilson.*

A NEW college was born to Southern California early in the twentieth century as an outgrowth of a new faith. When Reverend Phineas F. Bresee founded the Church of the Nazarene in Los Angeles, and a congregation began to gather around him, he keenly realized a need for trained leaders to carry on his work in the rapidly growing church.

Deets Pacific Bible College resulted. It opened in 1902 with a small student group housed at 641 East 28th Street, Los Angeles. The new church grew so steadily in numbers and strength, and the new college met its need for leadership so well that by 1908 the College had outgrown its first quarters. In that year the Church of the Nazarene secured a beautiful tract in North Pasadena for development into a residence community for members of its fold. One hundred and thirty-four acres were included in this lovely site, then covered by vineyards that had been planted long before, around the venerable gabled residence built in 1886 by John W. Hugus, a pioneer banker of Pasadena.

Fifteen acres around the house were set aside for the College, which now took the name "Nazarene University" and in 1910 moved into the old Hugus home. The big high-ceiled rooms were converted into class-rooms and administrative offices, while two dormitories were built nearby.

The labors of a series of devoted presidents, from the days of Dr. Bresee, who first served in this position, down to the present administrator, President Orval J. Nease, himself one of the early graduates of the College, have produced here a firmly established institution with a college student body of 225, where emphasis is laid upon the "development of symmetrical Christian character, and courses are shaped toward the preparation of young people for Christian service. . . ." It has been re-named for the city of its adoption, and is now known as Pasadena College.

At Redlands—". . . a group of 15 classic buildings . . . now cluster about a quadrangle."
(Picture on back cover shows portion of campus.)

UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

"What greater gift or better can we offer to the state
than if we teach and train up youth."
—*Cicero.*

YOUTH has served as a blessing to the University of Redlands, scion of established prosperity. Like the child whose parents wish to spare it from the trials and sacrifices of their own formative years, the University of Redlands has been cherished through infancy, guarded against pitfalls, and provided with an ideal home. When the offsprings of the Boom period, with wavering pulses, strove to survive the collapse, the settlement of Redlands had just achieved an unparalleled record of development. But unlike its neighbors it did not start a college as a necessary adjunct to its Boom-time development.

Where, in 1881, stretched a sheltered but barren reddish mesa along the foothills of the southern rise of the San Bernardino Range, there was soon to rise a colony. Here was a land high enough to escape damaging frosts and dense fogs, with all requirements for raising the fastidious orange,—except water. It was protected by a sweep of mountains from the heat of the desert and the north winds of the passes. During the wet seasons, barley crops had been raised on this upland but roaming sheep were the more common sight. It was too high to be reached by the waters of the Santa Ana and the price of 40c an acre put upon it by its luckless owner was considered outrageously high.

While their neighbors in adjoining settlements revelled in ridiculing the practicability of their undertaking, two early colonizers with vision and intelligence, F. E. Brown and E. G. Judson, bought the land and set out to "bring water up hill" from the Santa Ana River. With what glee the doubters chortled when on the morning of January 2, 1882, the one family of settlers awoke to see six inches of snow on the ground. This was not what had been promised, but soon, in the genial warmth of the California sun, the snow was running off to the sea. The occurrence was soon forgotten in the excitement over the coming of water. A six-mile canal from the river brought the water to a reservoir at the mouth of the Yucaipa Valley and from there it was distributed to every yard of the 1500 acres by means of cement pipes. On Washington's birthday the first orange tree was set out. Little did its owner realize the potentialities of that very spot which was to become a portion of the world's greatest citrus belt.

At the same time that Brown and Judson were pioneering with the orange at Redlands, Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, scholar, physician, author, and Argonaut, located in Lugonia, a neighboring community, and began the planting of a 100-acre vineyard, setting out 120,000 vines of the finest varieties. In 1882 the Stillman residence was completed and the family moved in. By 1885 the vines had developed sufficiently for the Doctor to put up a most complete establishment and begin the manufacture of the choicest wines. Three years later this cultured gentleman died. His will left the entire vineyard to Stanford University. But a different university was destined to arise amid its green expanse.

It was a natural thing for Dr. Stillman to leave his land to the yet unopened University on the Palo Alto farm. He had become well acquainted with Senator Stanford in the seventies when a practicing physician in San Francisco. One of his sons, J. M. Stillman, was already engaged to head the chemistry department when the University opened. In 1879-80 Dr. Stillman had made an elaborate study of the

horse, in order to elucidate the results of the instantaneous photographs of the horse in motion, taken by Mr. E. Muybridge at the suggestion and expense of Senator Stanford. This was the first motion picture ever made. The elaborate Stillman monograph is included in the "Horse in Motion," published by the Senator in 1882.

A year before his death, Dr. Stillman had granted his dear friend Stanford, then President of the California Central, a right-of-way through his 100-acre vineyard in consideration of the railroad constructing a sidetrack to his winery. But the California Central sold out to the Southern Pacific and that road never made use of the right-of-way.

Dr. Stillman passed away at the culmination of the most rapid expansion Southern California had known. He lived to see Redlands, Lugonia, and adjoining communities incorporated as one city, with the name descriptive of the former's soil. Other wealthy and cultured Eastern settlers came and lent a steadying hand to the city during the next few years. Even after the deflation of the Boom, Redlands, grown up almost over night, continued to show measurable progress. From sun-baked, dusty plains and barren hillsides, she emerged a quarter of a century later with thousands of acres of fruit-laden orchards, wide, tree-lined boulevards, sylvan parks, and lovely homes. But that was not all. On the northeast outskirts of the residential section, Dr. Stillman's vines were still yielding their purple harvest. But the vineyard was not being operated by Stanford University. It had been sold by the Stanford Trustees to Karl C. Wells, pioneer Redlands banker. Nevertheless, they were destined to be collegiate acres.

Dr. J. D. B. Stillman

"began the planting of a . . . vineyard . . . destined to be collegiate acres."

On December 7, 1906, Southern California Baptists met in Berean Hall, Los Angeles, for the purpose of fostering a Christian college where would be offered the "opportunity of obtaining a broad, liberal culture in surroundings physically, mentally, and spiritually helpful." Because of the natural advantages of the city, the generous offer by Mr. Wells of 40 acres of the choicest land for a campus, and a gift of $25,000, Redlands was selected to shelter the newest institution of higher education in Southern California. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in June, 1909, but, too eager to await its completion, the University opened its doors September 29, 1909, in the Bible School rooms of the First Baptist Church of Redlands where the School of Liberal Arts was organized and conducted through the semester. The following February, the Administration Building was opened. It stood on the very spot where Dr. Stillman had built his home. With this main structure as a nucleus, a group of 15 classic buildings has risen on the Doctor's vineyard and now cluster about a quadrangle. Bekins Hall took the place of the Stillman barn. The President's home, next to the Administration Building, took for its foundation the stone from the old winery. Dr. Field, the first President, retired in 1913 and was succeeded by Victor Le Roy Duke, then Dean of the University.

Sixty acres have been added to the original 40-acre campus. Here, watered by the 4,000,000-gallon Mentone reservoir owned by the University, flourish a large variety of semi-tropical flowers, shrubs and trees. The 725-acre Mountain Park in the San Bernardino mountains, a densely wooded retreat secured especially for geological study, also belongs to the institution and is open to all its students. With running streams, a 70-foot waterfall and high peaks within reach, this park will some day be the site of a summer school.

Completing the group of forces necessary for collegiate growth, an alumni body was officially organized on the third annual commencement day. The affection of its members for the halls from which they so lately emerged, has been given expression

UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

JASPER N. FIELD, *First President* VICTOR LEROY DUKE, *President*

in the erection of a classic Greek Theater on the banks of the old Zanja. Here flowed the waters first released from the mountains by the early Mission fathers. Later, it was the city's first and only water supply and in undisciplined moments, during the storms, it flooded the streets and cellars. Now the annual Zanja Fiesta, named in its honor, is performed on the banks of this natural stream which wends its way between audience and actors.

A university with traditions still in the making, Redlands is now firmly established with an endowment of $5,000,000, an enrollment of 600 students, and a faculty of 46 members. A beautiful two-story library building having a capacity of 55,000 volumes is more than half filled. The fastest track in Southern California, one of the finest and most modernly equipped gymnasiums, and well turfed athletic fields serve physical education. A Department of Music unequalled for beautiful buildings and wealth of equipment, including a $40,000 four-manual Casavant organ, has gained especial recognition.

Twenty years ago the University of Redlands opened with an endowment of $300,000 and a student body of 59 served by 3 professors and all housed in a church basement. There was a diminutive, homeless library. The first small class as seniors received no official recognition from the university world. But what a transformation has been wrought in a short span of years! Here on Stanford's old vineyard, with the green San Bernardino Valley at its feet, stands today the majestic campus of a modern and prosperous university. Dr. Stillman's acres were collegiate from their first planting.

Holmby College in Holmby Hills, a junior college for young women, closely cooperates with its neighboring institution, the University of California at Los Angeles.

California Christian College—". . . on Vermont Avenue . . . across from the . . . University . . . the College was brought into being."

CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

"The highest function of the college is the formation of character, the training of men and women in purity and strength, in sweetness and light."

—*Jordan.*

THE magic number 9, periodic signal for forward steps in California collegiate development, appeared again as we have seen, in the history of Redlands University. For it was on September 29, 1909, that the first classes of that institution enrolled in the Bible School rooms of the First Baptist Church.

On the same day that the pioneer Redlands students signed the charter roll, another gathering in another city was making collegiate history. Over in Los Angeles a convention of the Christian Churches in Southern California met and voiced the desire "to create an institution of Christian learning to serve not their own educational needs alone but the general cause of Christian culture." Only the seed was planted at this 1909 meeting and it grew but slowly at first.

Each succeeding convention watered and cultivated the soil until a passing decade brought the 1919 convention in session. The magic number again! It naturally followed that history must be made. And it was. President C. C. Chapman of the Christian Missionary Society of Southern California, whose interest in the enterprise had never wavered from 1909, publicly declared his intention of giving $200,000, providing his brethren would raise an additional $100,000. The secretary of the State Missionary Board, Frederick M. Rogers, called for pledges to meet this challenge and $68,000 was immediately offered, including a gift of $25,000 by Mrs. Maria L. Harris of Santa Ana, whose gift has since been increased to upwards of $75,000.

Two more definite steps were taken before 1919 had sped its course. First a tract to serve as a campus, covering a city block, was purchased on Vermont Avenue directly across from the newly created University of California at Los Angeles. Then the Disciples of Christ in Northern California were invited to share in the enterprise. This they decided to do with the result that the assets of Berkeley Bible Seminary were added to the funds being accumulated for the new school.

Not long after the purchase of the campus Mr. Chapman offered to double the amount of his most recent subscriptions provided the Christian Churches of California

California Christian College

Charles C. Chapman
Outstanding Benefactor

Dr. C. F. Cheverton
Acting President

would raise a like amount. With great enthusiasm the challenge was accepted and an All-California Campaign in the interest of the College was launched. It resulted in subscriptions in excess of $400,000 on the part of the Churches.

With this foundation, the College was brought into being. Showing an impatience not unlike the Baptists who started the University of Redlands in a Sunday School room, so the Disciples of Christ, pending the erection of buildings on the Vermont Avenue Campus, began instruction in the Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church.

California Christian College is now nine years old. Five handsome buildings of Italian Romanesque architecture, with tapestry brick walls and tile roofs, now grace a campus of as many acres. A student body of 500 is taught there by an adequate faculty.

The religious function of the College is definite and distinct. The emphasis in the curriculum and instruction is placed upon the Christian religion. It is further believed that the student of the Christian religion should seek a general culture that he may be able to relate his religious thinking to the world of reality in which he lives. Loyalty to Christian truth is joined to an intelligent interest in all that concerns the life of man—the world of nature by which his life is conditioned, his speech, his intellectual and aesthetic strivings and yearnings, his social relations and political institutions. A balanced and well-levelled culture that supplies to the Christian man every possible resource for the interpretation of faith and life is conceived to be a sound and valid ideal.

Los Angeles Junior College organized in 1929 under direction of Wm. H. Snyder, is the largest in the United States. Until this fall this campus served the University of California at Los Angeles.

". . . gift of the people of California . . ."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

"Framed in the prodigality of nature,
Young, valiant, wise . . ."
—*Shakespeare,* Richard III.

THE romance of the University of California at Los Angeles is the romance of opening opportunity, of Youth rich with present beauty and future promise.

In its new home this youngest university of the Southland, and oldest university of the West, today stands upon the last of the ranchos, where the brightest traditions of Spanish California were nurtured, and the mellow charm of the Old Days was longest preserved.

The forty-four hundred acres of grazing land, rimmed 'round with oak-strewn hills to the north and east, rolling away in gentle undulations toward the west and south with vast fields of wild oats rippling wave-like, were granted to Don Maximo Alanis by the Mexican Governor Micheltorena, back in the spring of 1843. They called it Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres. Here nascent Westwood lies today.

The grant soon passed into the hands of a pioneer physician and an early Los Angeles postmaster. But the doctor knew little of ranching, and by 1852 he was glad to sell his half-interest to Don Benito Wilson at the rate of 35 cents an acre. With the acquisition of San Jose de Buenos Ayres, the holdings of the great old-time entrepreneur were scattered from the mountains at Pasadena to the sea at Wilmington while far to the west his cattle ranged on the hills that in the distant, unforeseen future should cradle a great new university.

Don Benito had bought the other half interest in 1858. After 26 years, he sold the rancho to John Wolfskill, Forty-niner, brother of the famous William, that rough pioneer who, 27 years before had, as we have seen, come to the rescue of public education in Los Angeles. William and his brother were known as advocates of popular education, but their wildest dreams could not have compassed what lay ahead for this land that John now bought with the simple desire of developing a ranch.

John Wolfskill paid Don Benito $10.00 an acre for the rancho in 1884. Three years later he could not resist an offer of $438,700 for the same land, and the Los

The old Wolfskill farmhouse, only habitation on the Rancho until after 1912, stood at the corner of Beverly Glen and Wilshire Boulevard.

Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Company was organized to take it over at that figure. The town of Sunset was platted and a railroad was built through the property, but "Westwood" too knew the crash of the Boom. In 1891 the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Company, unable to meet its obligation, quitclaimed the rancho back to Wolfskill. The town of Sunset was restored to acreage. However, a town grew up around the Soldiers Home at Sawtelle to the west, and Rancho Rodeo de las Aguas, its neighbor on the east, became the city of Beverly Hills. Farther west, Santa Monica thrived and grew. But for more than a quarter of a century Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres lay among a spreading network of new-laid boulevards that carried ever-increasing streams of traffic, its broad acres still unbroken, a green expanse lush with crops of lima beans. Surrounded by the urgent flow of life from a city that had been 15 miles away but now lay beside it, the Rancho remained aloof, untouchable.

In 1913, John Wolfskill died, and his rancho became the most coveted property in Southern California. After six years the man appeared who possessed both the vision and the capital necessary to secure it. He laid down $500,000 in cash as evidence of good faith, and a few weeks later gave his check for $1,500,000. Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres became the property of Arthur Letts, pioneer of a new generation.

At the same time in 1919, ten miles away, in a part of the city once the isolated "hundred and sixty" of another pioneer family, another event was taking place that was to loom large in the unfolding story of collegiate progress in the Southland. In 1919, the old Los Angeles State Normal School became the Southern Branch of the University of California.

Thirty-nine years before, when Los Angeles was a little pueblo of 11,000 souls, taking pride in its gas-light illumination system, with a boy on a trained pony gallop-

Invading the Rancho! Graders prepare for the building of a great university on San Jose de Buenos Ayres.

Where the Los Angeles Branch of the State Normal School began its work, August 29, 1882. Now site of Los Angeles Public Library.

ing down the street each evening from pole to pole to light the lamps; when business was confined to the northern section of Main Street, and grocers refused to deliver out of town below Sixth, the pueblo had endeavored futilely to induce the State to establish a Normal School in Los Angeles. The State Normal School was then at San Jose. Its building was destroyed by fire, and with that supreme confidence of the future that has characterized Southern California since the Days of the Dons, Los Angeles proposed that the Normal School be rebuilt in the South. Unfortunately, the Legislature and the people of San Jose did not see it in the same light.

But when the Assembly convened again in the following year, Hon. R. F. del Valle, an honored son of Los Angeles, presented the first bill of the session. It provided for the establishment of a branch Normal School in Los Angeles. In March, 1881, the measure was passed. "So it was that the second State Normal School was founded in the second pueblo of California, Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles, as the first Normal School had been established in the first pueblo, San Jose de Guadalupe."

The Board of Trustees of the State Normal School immediately received many offers of sites in Los Angeles. A location in Boyle Heights was under consideration when enthusiastic citizens living west of the river, eager to have the new institution rise in their part of town, collected subscriptions, purchased a site and presented it to the State. Contributions to the fund were made by over 200 citizens, in amounts ranging from two to five hundred dollars. Thus has the determination of the people of California to give their sons and daughters the privilege of education expressed itself from the beginning, and been confirmed by the thousands of benefactors who have given according to their means to make the name of this state famous in the annals of educational progress.

The towering, Victorian form of the new State Normal School rose from the orange grove of Victor Beaudry, situated three-quarters of a mile from the business section on an eminence about 200 feet above the general level of the city.

Today this land faces on Fifth Street, Grand, and Flower, and one of the finest library buildings of the country occupies the spot where the Los Angeles Branch of the State Normal School began its work on the 29th of August, 1882.

By a miracle of growth greater than her Boom orators of 1887 could have dared to prophecy, the pueblo of 11,000 souls had grown in 30 years to a city of 350,000 inhabitants. The Normal School, which had started in three-quarters of a mile away from the business district, found itself almost in the heart of a new metropolis, with a student enrollment far exceeding its capacity. In 1911 the Board of Trustees was authorized to sell the buildings and grounds and purchase a new site and erect new buildings.

A sentiment had grown up around the beautiful property and the old school whose interest had so long been dear in the city's heart. It seemed now as though

"Here Dr. Jesse F. Millspaugh, (standing, left) President since 1904, dared to dream of building a great Normal College . . ." In this picture he is showing the school to Thomas A. Edison in 1915, a year after it opened.

it should remain in public possession, but the City of Los Angeles could not negotiate the purchase at the time. Again its citizens came forward. James R. Martin, R. A. Rowan, J. A. Torrance, J. F. Sartori, Maurice S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear, A. C. Bilicke, and G. B. Ocheltree organized a corporation and bought and held the property for six years solely in order that it might become the possession of the City of Los Angeles when funds became available. Thus was the site of a magnificent Library achieved to supplement and nourish the growth of the city's education.

The Normal School found its new campus on the site of a pioneer Hollywood ranch, where time had metamorphosed a wagon track into Vermont Avenue. Here, in 1914, the School entered upon its second growth, housed in new buildings of imperishable beauty. Over the broad lawn shadows played where gigantic eucalypti gave the benediction and the dignity of age in majestic, diagonal procession across the campus. Once they had lined the roadway that led to the old ranch house of the yesterdays. Now on the green lawn their clustering forms sheltered the budding traditions of a new generation, and became a memory-haunted grove.

Here Dr. Jesse F. Millspaugh, President since 1904, dared to dream of building a great Normal College which should grant the degree of Bachelor of Education, then exclusively bestowed by the University of California. "But those in whose power the right lay to grant this honor, must first be made aware of both the need and the reasons." Dr. Millspaugh gave himself unreservedly to the task. He gave it form with his great intellect and ardour from his warm heart. He gave it strength from his strength, and before the child of his brain had taken its first steps alone, he had to pass on the work to others. The task fell as a mantle upon the fit shoulders of Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore of Yale and Harvard.

Fired with the clear flame of his vision and faith, the dream came forth enlarged, emboldened, strong in outline. Dr. Moore proposed that the Normal School should become a Branch of the University of California itself!

In 1917 he secured a conference with Regent Edward A. Dickson, at the close of which this man, even in his aloneness as the sole Southern Regent of the University, undertook to submit a recommendation of the merger to the Board of Regents.

In this vast State where the 4,400 acres of Rancho San Jose de Buenos Ayres, as well as dozens of similar estates could belong to single individuals and still leave room enough for all the rest, factors of distance early conspired to produce the two growing centers of population, San Francisco and Los Angeles, each filled with the pride of the State's traditions, the citizens of each mutually devoted to the obligations of their common citizenship in the State. As from the very beginning it was the will of this people to provide a University whose doors should be open to all the sons and daughters of California, now in 1918 the Regents saw the justice and the need of

making this opportunity readily available to the State's second great center of population, that had come up so amazingly since the days of the Founders.

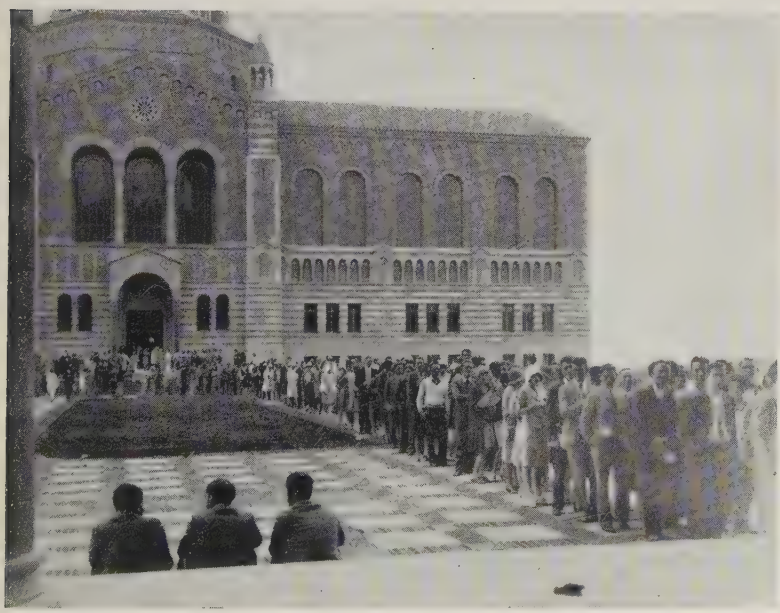
The dream was realized, almost beyond the expectation of the dreamer. In September, 1919, the Los Angeles State Normal School passed out of existence, to rise again in finer form, not as a Teachers' College alone, but as the Southern Branch of the University of California, offering two years of instruction in Letters and Science.

The civilization of the West has moved across the sea and traversed a continent since the world has witnessed a similar birth of such a new university from the bosom of one that has achieved its growth. As five hundred years ago Oxford was born of the University of Paris, and in turn gave Cambridge to the world as the efflorescence of its maturity, so the University of California, in the year of its 50th anniversary, put forth its "Branch" to grow and blossom in Los Angeles.

ERNEST CARROLL MOORE, PH. D., LL. D.
Director, the University of California at Los Angeles.

The City of Los Angeles took the new "Branch" to its heart as fondly as it had cherished the old School. Upon the old stock, with all its strength of scholastic tradition, was grafted the brave, young spirit of the new,—earnest under the benediction of the great University in the north of which it was now a part, deeply impressed with its obligation to build a noble new tradition within the time-tried old one.

It was not a glorious thing in itself, this "Southern Branch"—its relation to the



Pioneers! The first to register at the Westwood campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

HAROLD JANSS

DR. EDWIN JANSS

"The gift of the Janss Investment Company and the Letts Estate . . . amounted in effect to $3,500,000."

University of California "was just that of a junior college attached to a teachers' college, feeding its students as half-finished products to the colleges in Berkeley." It was the spirit that was great. It was the response that they made to their new opportunity, these pioneer students and teachers. It was, in the words of Director Moore, "the faith of the first teachers who joined our Staff, when our undertaking was little, not assured, that gave substance and surety to its being. It was the faith of the early students, who came believing almost in spite of the evidence, believing that there was a possibility of serious and helpful learning here, who came first by hundreds, then by thousands, that made the University of California here." It was this faith that made the "Branch" grow so gloriously that within a decade it had become itself a sturdy rootstock, worthy to bear the name that the Regents now gave it, The University of California at Los Angeles.

In 1923 the third year course was added in the College of Letters and Science. Then the fourth, and full-fledged, in June, 1925, the new University of California at Los Angeles sent her pioneer graduates forth, three hundred strong.

Westwood Village—a business community designed to harmonize with the campus it serves.

The new campus at Westwood became animate with student life long before there was any auditorium to rally in but the brown hillsides under the clear sky.

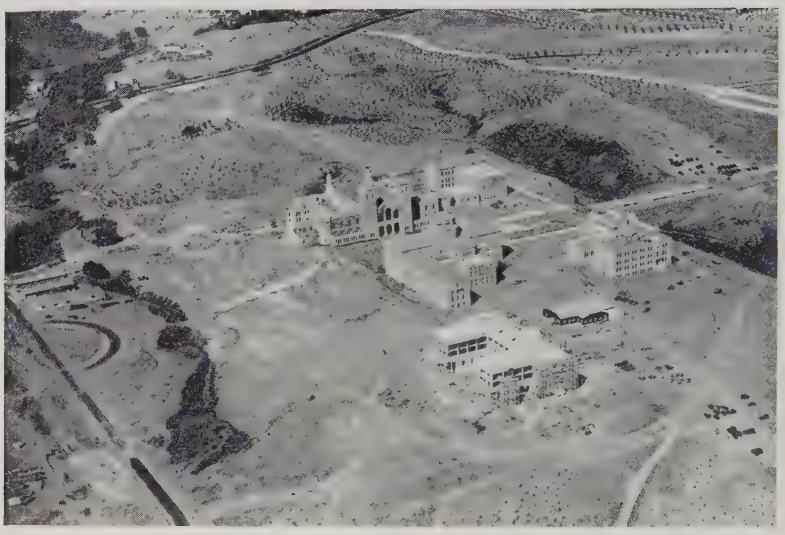
Hail to the Hills of Westwood

At the close of the first year of its life as a "Branch," over 4,000 students were crowded into the plant that had been built to accommodate 2,500. In half a century the institution "not needed" by the little pueblo of 1881 had twice outgrown the home provided for it.

There were now four southern Regents—George I. Cochran, Mrs. Margaret R. Sartori, Dr. John R. Haynes, and Edward A. Dickson. They at once began a search for a much needed new home.

On a spring morning in 1923 Regent Dickson headed a little group on a pilgrimage to the Wolfskill Rancho, then a vast, barren field.

". . . on September 21, 1927, Director Moore turned the first shovelful of soil . . ." From left, Dean Charles H. Rieber, Mr. James R. Martin, Regent Margaret R. Sartori, Regent Edward A. Dickson, Director Moore.



". . . an uniquely perfect setting from which to carve out the physical design . . . on a grand, unimpeded plan."

It was a rather desolate bit of landscape that then lay before them, but they recognized its potentialities. They were exhilarated by the fine air, and attracted by the region's similarity to the beloved northern campus. Behind were the beautiful hills of Bel-Air; while to the front in the distance was the proud Pacific.

Standing on the spot now marked by Founders Rock, they resolved if possible to secure among these picturesque hills a permanent campus for the University of California at Los Angeles.

There, on September 21, 1927, Director Moore turned the first shovelful of soil that broke ground for the creation of the campus of their dreams.

Kerckhoff Hall. Campus social life of U. C. L. A. students will center in this beautiful University Union building after June, 1930. It is the gift of Mrs. W. G. Kerckhoff in memory of her late husband.

The bridge is opened! Regent Dickson, Governor C. C. Young and Regent Sartori led the way, after the Governor formally opened the east entrance to the new campus, October 22, 1927.

Westwood, the name the new owners of the rancho had given this section, was recommended for selection from among many sites offered, after mature deliberation by one of the ablest and most public-spirited groups of Californians who have ever joined their efforts for such a purpose. This citizens' committee appointed by President W. W. Campbell of the University of California consisted of Henry W. O'Melveny, Chairman; James R. Martin, Secretary; Joseph F. Sartori, (who also headed a special committee conducting exhaustive investigations of the sites offered) Harry Chandler, W. E. Dunn, H. M. Robinson, Irwin J. Muma, M. Elsasser, Guy C. Earl, Jr., William M. Garland, Charles F. Stern, W. L. Valentine, Clinton E. Miller, E. D. Lyman, Maynard McFie, Henry S. McKee, and Walter K. Tuller.

The magnificent campus they recommended to the Regents is veritably the gift of the people of California to its children. In an intense campaign, of which James R. Martin took over the management and was tireless in his activities, the student body, brimming with enthusiasm, and friends of the University presented the great project to the public. The people of Los Angeles and Venice and Beverly Hills and Santa Monica responded whole-heartedly. They voted bonds taxing themselves to give this 384 acres to the Regents of the University of California, and the State is erecting the buildings.

But in the beginning, the gift was brought within reach of the public purse through the generosity of private benefactors. Mr. Alphonso E. Bell gave outright to the University and the State of California land to the amount of $250,000. The gift of Dr. Edwin Janss and Harold Janss and the Letts Estate they represented, amounted in effect to $3,500,000. And they augmented it even more significantly by helping to develop the project in keeping with its highest potentialities. They suspended all development operations in Westwood until a plan satisfactory to the University of California could be worked out by engineers from both the University and the Janss Investment Company, in order that the landscaping and architecture of the new community of Westwood might harmonize with that of the University.

That is one of the great things about the University's new home at Westwood. Most of the world's colleges and universities have just grown, many of them limited and hampered in their development by the rigid bounds of unrelated environments.

Waiting for the students and the books!

In the completest sense, the University of California at Los Angeles is entering upon a new growth.

Fate and the whim of John Wolfskill had kept this vast tract fallow through nearly half a century, in spite of the persistent thrust of Progress against it on every side. Rancho San Jose offered an uniquely perfect setting from which to carve out the physical design of the University at Los Angeles on a grand, unimpeded plan.

Construction of the first edifices began May 7, 1928. On September 20, 1929, the doors of the beautiful buildings of the new campus were opened to welcome the newest generation of California pioneers. With light feet they came through the heavy dust of unpaved walks. A kind of deep, unspoken joy pervaded the atmosphere as they threaded their way among bricks and workmen, applied for admission amid the rattling of the cement mixer, the beating of hammers, the droning of saws. They

". . . they threaded their way among bricks and workmen, applied for admission amid the rattling of cement mixers, the beating of hammers . . ."

Embraced in the dark poetry of night, Royce Hall awaits the daylight throng of students . . . Old-World doorways bespeak the memory of other universities on the path of 2000 years . . . entrances to the world's accumulated knowledge.

turned their faces toward the challenge of the future to the accompaniment of a vast and clamorous harmony of growth.

Three days later they gathered in the new auditorium,—awaited the first words which should usher in the new life of the University.

It was the Director of whose dream their presence was the consummate realization, who spoke these words. "You are welcome here." Dr. Moore had uttered not only his own thought but at once the message of the Founders, the Regents, the benefactors, the people, the message of all who had given of themselves to make that moment possible.

"Thus do long dreams come true. Your University welcomes you to her new house. It smells of plaster and new paint. It is not finished yet and there is much dust and confusion about it. No other class will ever enter here without finding grass between these buildings. But then no other class will be the first class or have the joy of pioneers. The people of California have provided most generously for our needs. . . It remains for us to live in these houses of aspiration and of work until they become unbreakably associated in the minds of folks with sturdy character and high achievement."

William Andrews Clark, Jr., Library and Observatory.

LIBRARY OF WILLIAM ANDREWS CLARK, JR.

"Every library should try to be complete on something . . ."
—*Holmes.*

THE William Andrews Clark, Jr., Library, situated in Los Angeles at 2205 West Adams Street, is a small but beautiful building in Italian style of architecture, designed by Robert D. Farquhar. The murals and the frescoes in the building are the work of Allyn Cox. The interior finish is of English oak and the book-cases and galleries are of bronze. The library furnishings were selected by Harrison Post.

The Library is devoted primarily to English Literature both early and modern. The collections of works by, or relating respectively to John Dryden and Oscar Wilde, are the most extensive to be found in any individual possession. Americana is not intended as a feature, but in the notable Kessler collection which was acquired in 1925, there are about 3000 items which relate solely to the history of Montana. Numerically, the volumes in the library are about 15,000. There are also many manuscripts of much literary worth and importance.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, JR.

The building with its entire contents and surroundings has been devised to the University of California at Los Angeles, but possession will be retained during the life-time of its present owner and donor, William Andrews Clark, Jr. It is his purpose to dedicate it to the memory of his father, the late William Andrews Clark, Senator from Montana.

Members of the Library staff are Robert Ernest Cowan, Cora Edgerton Sanders, Harrison Post, and Adelyn Doane Sutphen.

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY"

—Bishop Berkeley.

DR. WM. B. MUNRO, formerly professor of history and government at Harvard University and now of California Institute of Technology, in a commencement address at Pomona College in 1925, said:

> "Antioch and Athens in the first century; Rome and Alexandria in the second; Padua and Paris in the twelfth; Oxford and Cambridge in the fifteenth; Harvard and Yale in the seventeenth; Columbia and Chicago in the nineteenth; Pomona and her sister colleges of the West in the twentieth century—in these two thousand years there have been eighty generations of men, but only eight generations of colleges! . . . while men reckon time by years, the colleges measure it by centuries and when they build they are building for the ages. You have a great ambition here and, what is more important, you have the means wherewith it may be realized."

Collegiate growth in Southern California up to 1925 inspired this thrilling tribute to Western education by the then Harvard professor. But what progress has been made since! In the four short years since Dr. Munro spoke at Pomona the people of California have created a new campus and erected new and permanent buildings in the Westwood hills for the University of California at Los Angeles; The Claremont Colleges have taken form; Scripps College has been built; five laboratories and the Hall of Humanities have been completed at California Institute of Technology; five great buildings have arisen at Redlands University and at Occidental College; Loyola University has been given a new site and has started an extensive building program on its 100 acres; Whittier College has finished a gymnasium and dormitory, and Pomona College, a dormitory and dining hall; Immaculate Heart College has but recently opened a new Administration Building; Los Angeles Museum has more than doubled its capacity; and the Huntington Library and Art Gallery have been thrown open to the public and a research division thoroughly organized! In other words, the facilities for higher education have been practically doubled since 1925!

In less than half a decade then, the ambition and desire of a great people to open opportunity to its youth have expanded far beyond the bounds of all earlier support and brought a renaissance of higher education that outreaches in actual accomplishment the extravagant dreams of the old Boomers of the Eighties. The reality of 1929 vindicates the prodigal optimism and the boundless faith of these pioneer developers who founded so many of our colleges and kept them going through the lean, hard years. To their daring and never-failing beneficence has been added that of a splendid company of public-spirited Southern Californians who arrived later and gave outright of their means as benefactors or of their thoughts and energies and ideals as trustees and directors and guardians.

It is no accident that the names of these unselfish people and the record of their good deeds are repeated again and again in the story of our "Six Collegiate Decades." That the breadth of their vision and aspiration for Southern California equals that of the Founders is shown by the fact that they have not limited their benefactions to single institutions of their particular choice, but have shown their belief in the role each one has to play in the cultural development of this favored Southland.

It is they who have created this new reality of 1929. And the result justifies Dr. Munro's epitomizing twentieth century education with the names of Western institutions. Antioch and Athens in the first century, the universities and colleges on "far Pacific's shore," nineteen centuries later! The inspired prophecy of Bishop Berkeley has been fulfilled!

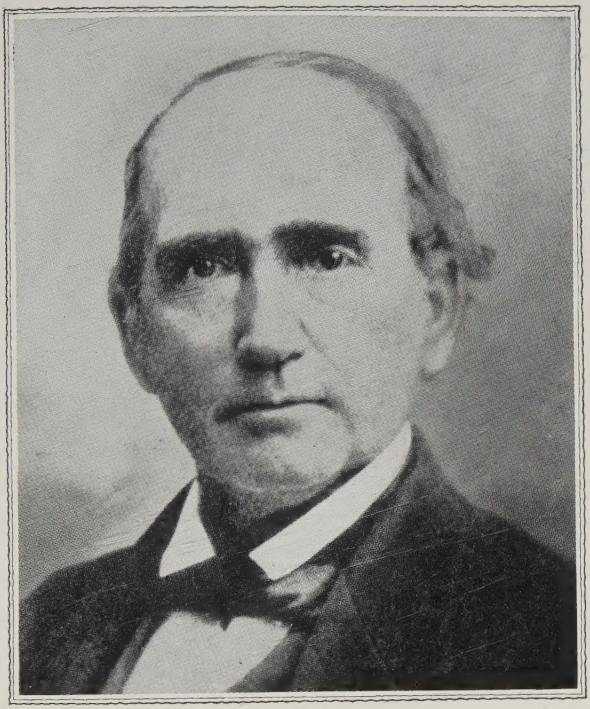
The Bank and the Campus

IT would seem entirely fitting that the Security-First National Bank should bring together for the first time between two covers a history of the Growth of Higher Education in Southern California. The Bank opened its doors only six years after the first college opened and five years before the second. Like the first college it began near the historic old Plaza. O. W. Childs, one of its founding directors, gave that college its first campus. He and I. W. Hellman, another founding director, helped give the second college its start by joining in a large land gift. E. F. Spence, the Bank's second President, was one of its founders. He, likewise, instituted the movement that eventually brought the great Mt. Wilson Observatory into existence.

During all the intervening years the Security-First National has numbered among its stockholders, directors and officers—outstanding benefactors, trustees and alumni of our institutions of higher education. The very earliest degree holders from Southland colleges and universities are members of its Board. Pioneer graduates are numbered on its branch Executive Boards and among its officers. The Chairman of its Board serves as a trustee of four of the institutions treated in this booklet. Its President led in the movement that brought the magnificent Westwood campus into existence. His wife is a regent of the University of California and he shares her deep interest in the development of higher education in this State. The supervisor of the Bank's Pasadena territory is a former President of Occidental College.

As heretofore stated, there has been no greater collegiate growth in a given area during a given time than in Southern California in the past six decades. Where sixty years ago there was one lone college, now there are thirteen giving full four-year courses. There are an even larger number of junior colleges. Over practically this same period, the Security-First National has grown from the lone bank near the Plaza to one of the ten largest banks in America, with 140 branches serving the same territory as the institutions treated in this booklet. Twelve of these branches serve college campuses or communities. The Bank's abiding interest in the academic world, apparent since the beginning, has been both broadened and intensified. It hopes that "Six Collegiate Decades" will bring to the people of Southern California an even greater pride in, and a deeper appreciation of, the really extraordinary educational opportunities offered in the Southland and that the number of benefactors may be increased thereby. No finer contribution can be made to our civilization than to increase the facilities of our colleges, universities and research institutions. To those so minded, the Security-First National Bank commends the Los Angeles Community Foundation as a most effectual channel through which to make gifts. The Bank is trustee for the Foundation.

The Security-First National Bank wishes to express its deep appreciation to the many friends of education who have helped it in preparing "Six Collegiate Decades." Officials of all our colleges, universities and research institutions have been most generous and have cooperated wholeheartedly. Of these the Bank is especially indebted to Dr. George Ellery Hale and William M. Bowen for the use of heretofore unpublished material. Others who have aided are: James R. Martin, Miss Mary Workman; Miss Laura Cooley and Mrs. Helen M. Alexander of the Los Angeles Public Library, Isidore B. Dockweiler, Arthur M. Ellis, Miss Grace Walker, Edward A. Dickson, Miss Mary Foy, Dr. Gregorio Del Amo, Dr. Walter A. Edwards, K. C. Wells, Frank de la Riva, Miss Judith McKellar, Miss Inga Howard, Mrs. James J. Watson, Dr. William S. Young, the Pasadena Public Library, and William E. Haines, photographer.

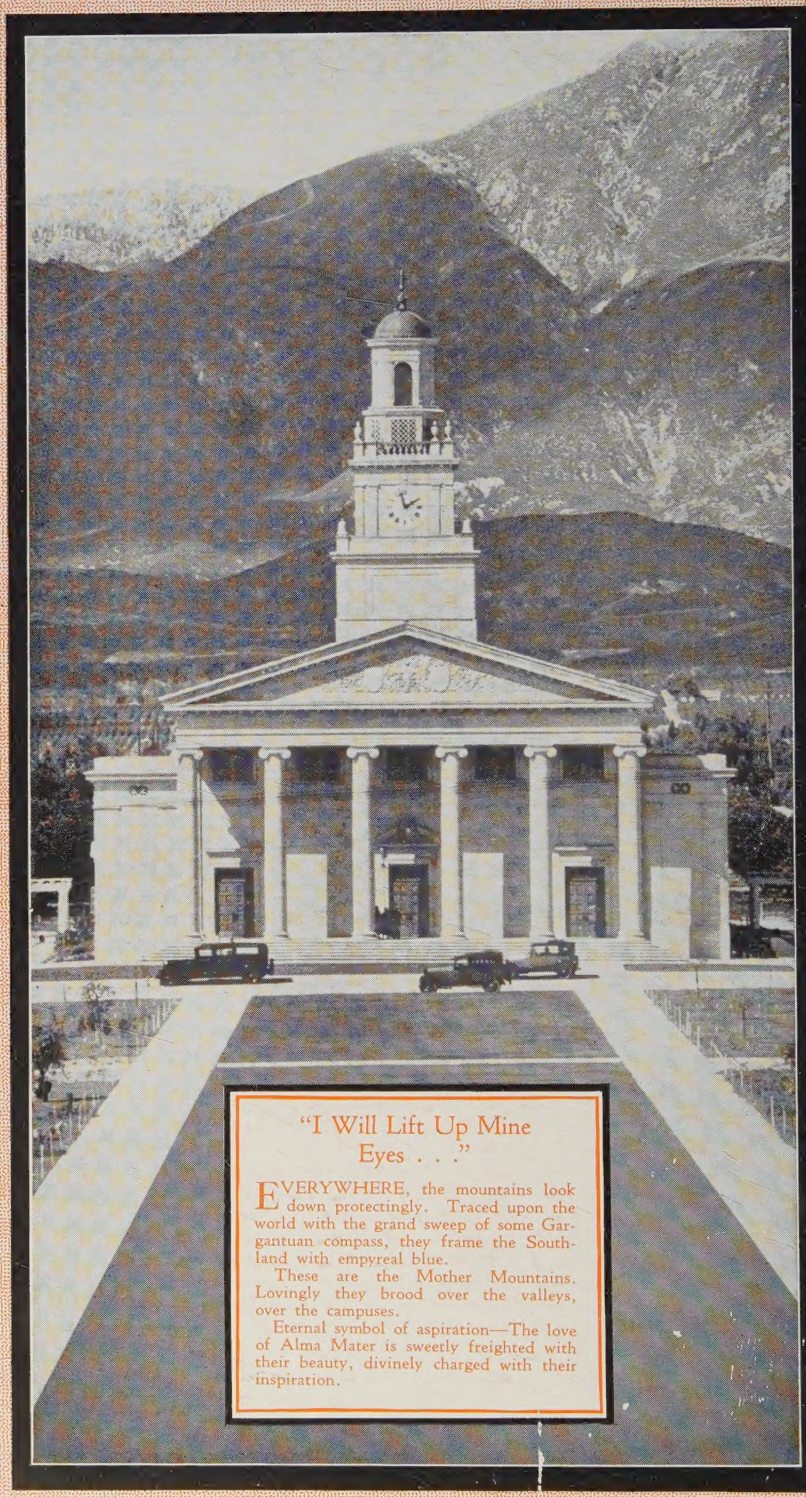


DON BENITO WILSON

Pioneer of Pioneers

IN 1841 he crossed the plains from Tennessee,—became as Californian as a native son,—shared for 37 years in founding American Southern California. Under his hand the desert gave forth vineyards and orchards,—cattle ranges became towns. Ineradicably he impressed the mark of his vision and ability upon the burgeoning land. He is credited with having done more to develop and improve and open up for American settlement this region than any other man of his time.

Impressively his vigorous figure moves through the story of these Six Collegiate Decades. He contributed land for public schools to the colonies whose inception he witnessed and aided. At Wilmington he gave buildings to shelter a pioneer college. On acres that once were part of his Lake Vineyard home, California Institute of Technology now rises among the oaks. The Huntington Art Gallery stands upon the site of the home built by his son-in-law, J. deBarth Shorb, across a little canyon from his own. Over the trail he blazed, the first telescope was carried to the summit of Mount Wilson. He was one-time owner of San Jose de Buenos Ayres, last of the ranchos, where today the towers of a new University home loom in grandeur against the sun-swept hills of Westwood.



"I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes . . ."

EVERYWHERE, the mountains look down protectingly. Traced upon the world with the grand sweep of some Gargantuan compass, they frame the Southland with empyreal blue.

These are the Mother Mountains. Lovingly they brood over the valleys, over the campuses.

Eternal symbol of aspiration—The love of Alma Mater is sweetly freighted with their beauty, divinely charged with their inspiration.